MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

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THE SENTINEL.

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INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

W. D. JERMAIN.....H. H. BRIGHTMAN

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1, 1859.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	Arrive.	Mails Close.
8:30 A. M.	12:50 P. M.	9:30 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	12:15 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE.		
7:25 A. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
1:58 P. M.	2:55 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.		
9:30 A. M.	12:40 P. M.	8:00 A. M.
4:05 P. M.	6:15 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
8:00 P. M.		
MILWAUKEE & HORICON.		
7:23 A. M.	9:35 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:50 P. M.	2:25 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.		
4:20 P. M.	11:25 A. M.	5:30 P. M.
DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.		
12:00 M.	2:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
3:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.

Departure of Steamers.

FOR COLLINGWOOD AND THE EAST.

The Collingwood Line of screw steamers leave—one every day, from Huntington's dock, foot of East Water st., connecting at Collingwood with cars from the East.

FOR BUFFALO.

Screw steamers, with good accommodations for passengers, leave the different transportation docks every day for Buffalo.

FOR PORT WASHINGTON, &C.

The Steamer Gazelle leaves Johnson & Olmsted's Dock at 5 o'clock in the morning, for Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

FOR CHICAGO, &C.

The steamer Traveller leaves Johnson & Olmsted's Dock every evening, at 9 o'clock, for Chicago and intermediate ports.

The News in Brief.

In our telegraphic columns will be found a report of the doings of the Republican State Convention yesterday. On the first ballot Gov. RANDALL was nominated for re-election. CARL SCHURZ was declared the nominee for Lieutenant Governor by *acclamation*. Mr. SCHURZ made a speech very properly declining the nomination and disclaimed entertaining any personal feelings, stating that his highest ambition was to be a laborer in the Republican ranks in 1860. He was loudly cheered. The other nominations up to the adjournment last evening were L. P. HARVEY for Secretary of State and S. D. HASTINGS for State Treasurer.

A despatch from St. Louis speaks of successful mining operations at Pike's Peak, and the receipt of a large amount of gold dust from that region. This with a batch of Washington gossip and New York items comprise the contents of our evening report from the East.

We have another interesting letter from our European correspondent, Col. F. A. ANNEKE.

At New York flour was lower yesterday, while the wheat market was dull and unchanged.

The weather yesterday was suggestive of the last day of summer—opening with a bright sky and hot sun, but closing with a chilly atmosphere and an autumnal sunset.

The Grain Trade of Cincinnati.

During the last year there was received at this port 1, 274,000 bushels of wheat, and there was exported in the same time, 500,000 bushels. To show at a glance the progress that has been made in the breadstuffs trade of this city, we have gone back to 1845, and annexed will be found the receipts, for each year since that time—the period covered by the commercial year, extending from September 1st, to August 31st:

	Flour bbls	Wheat bush.	Corn bush.	Barley bush.	Oats bush.
1845...	202,310	434,486	57,245	50,225	106,852
1847...	512,506	590,909	896,258	79,349	372,127
1848...	451,518	1,020,913	1,013,813	169,085	1,013,857
1849...	447,844	388,838	344,810	87,460	185,728
1850...	231,359	322,699	649,227	137,925	191,024
1851...	452,722	388,660	459,105	111,257	164,233
1852...	511,049	1,017,037	936,735	239,064	197,583
1853...	449,089	343,649	728,284	226,344	253,251
1854...	427,464	408,054	745,465	286,590	427,423
1855...	349,772	437,412	818,570	203,221	490,178
1856...	546,214	1,020,863	971,511	244,709	619,999
1857...	495,029	787,723	1,578,305	351,660	589,212
1858...	638,918	1,211,543	1,090,825	400,967	589,050
1859...	583,178	1,274,685	1,139,022	455,781	577,702

Reducing flour to wheat and the aggregate receipts of all descriptions of grain for fourteen years compare as follows:

1846	1,629,403
1847	3,011,973
1848	2,650,508
1849	8,243,051
1850	2,461,078
1851	3,586,940
1852	4,513,597
1853	3,521,533
1854	4,214,712
1855	3,681,249
1856	5,890,854
1857	6,801,903
1858	6,459,236
1859	6,213,004

In 1847 the receipts were stimulated by the heavy European demand caused by crop failures in England and Ireland. Leaving that year out, and the increase, it is seen, has been steady and large. The past year, notwithstanding the crop failure in 1858, the receipts were almost equal to those of last season, and with that exception, much heavier than in any previous year. Our increased business in wheat is, in a great measure, attributable to the increased cultivation of that staple in Kentucky, which, up to the completion of the Covington and Lexington Railroad, was not produced to any extent, the crops not being equal to the demand for home consumption. —*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A New Phase in the Cincinnati Tragedy—De Marbais becomes Raving Mad and is Sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Night before last De Marbais, who had been very quiet from the time of the occurrence of the tragedy, became very restless, and at last wildly delirious, calling upon his wife Blanche with tears and lamentations not to desert him; declaring that her love was all he had to live for, in tones that would have melted the sternest heart. Then he would become furious, and vowing he would kill the man who had caused his unhappiness, he made such efforts to get out of bed, that several strong persons could hardly hold him there.

Between these paroxysms of passion and delirium De Marbais would be listless, and indifferent, and weak, often sobbing like a child, until a new idea—a memory of the past—would flash through his mind, when he would again fall to raving. In an hour or two he re-enacted all the scenes of his life since his marriage, and performed once more, in imagination, the fatal acts of that memorable Tuesday night. Such changes as he underwent were singular and painful to witness, passing from the extreme of womanly tenderness to the height of frenzy and desperate rage. As the hours advanced he grew worse, and after daylight these fits continued, until it was evident he would die from exhaustion, unless something were done to relieve him.

Dr. Blackman hoped that his delirium would soon subside, but waiting till yesterday afternoon he came to the conclusion that the unfortunate man was insane, and he therefore made an affidavit to the fact stating that his mind had been affected by intemperance, injury and mental distress, until it was overthrown.

De Marbais was consequently sent in the afternoon from St. John's to the Lick Run Asylum; some persons think he is hopelessly mad; while others believe he will be cured in a few weeks.

De Marbais' commitment will probably prevent his examination and trial for the attempted murder of his wife, for which offence, under ordinary circumstances, he would have been sentenced to the Penitentiary.

Blanche, who is still improving at the Hotel des Invalides has not yet heard of her husband's condition of mind, and will not be informed thereof, at least for the present, as said knowledge would be apt to seriously retard her recovery.

A RUNAWAY LOCOMOTIVE AND THE BAD END IT CAME TO.—Monday morning just before 7 o'clock, the locomotive of the gravel train on the Illinois Central Railroad, detached from the train, was standing at the Upper Depot in this city. It had been fired up, preparatory to work, the proper valves left open and the proper ones shut for its stationary security, as the engineer avers; while he went in to eat his breakfast. Soon after, from some unexplained cause, the locomotive was seen moving along the track at a moderate pace towards Dunleith. It passed the Lower Depot in this unattended and independent state until it came to the Railroad bridge, which was drawn. It approached the chasm boldly, leaped off surely, fell about eighteen feet perpendicularly, and was smashed to pieces inevitably.—*Galena Advertiser, 30th.*

California Items.

RECEPTION OF HORACE GREELEY.

(From the San Francisco Times, Aug. 3rd.)

The committee to receive Horace Greeley left in a special train at 2 1-2 o'clock this afternoon, and will return about 5 o'clock, proceed to the St. George and place their guest in the hands of the President of the Board of Supervisors. It is understood that the Committee will dine with Mr. Greeley about 6 o'clock. Those, and especially the ladies who desire to hear him, will have an opportunity in the Congregational Church this evening.

The above is from the Sacramento *Bee* of yesterday evening. The people of Sacramento show a proper appreciation of Mr. Greeley, who has ever been one of the truest friends of this State, and has exerted more influence in her favor than almost any other living man. He has traveled across the continent, not alone for pleasure, but to see for himself, to examine her mines of gold, her golden harvests, and to catch a throb of her golden hearts beating generously in the breasts of her liberal sons. He has come to inform himself of her condition, her wants, her capacities, her resources, in order to inform his million readers at the East. Let us show him our appreciation of his worth, his sacrifices, his efforts in our cause, and aid him in acquiring all the information possible during his short tarry. And whatever courtesies would be agreeable to him, should be extended. What they should be we are not certain, but it seems that the city authorities of San Francisco might appropriately follow the example set in Sacramento, and take some notice of the arrival of Horace Greeley.

He is and has been not only a working man, but the working man's friend, and has done more for that class than any other man in America. He is an honor to the editorial fraternity, of which he stands at the head.—He has been a law maker in Congress, and his record there is as spotless as his labors were great, earnest and patriotic. His editorial leaders, his speeches, his letters all show the man of mind and of unswerving principle. His voice, his pen, his money have been freely given to the cause of the oppressed. He has labored long and well for the good of his country, for the elevation of the down-trodden, for the eradication of evil from our society and from our Government; and it would be a disgrace for us to receive him like niggards. Mere gratitude speaks a different welcome.

ROBBERY OF TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

From the San Francisco Herald, Aug. 4th.

James Mulhare, formerly a porter in the Pacific Express Company, then keeper of a liquor saloon, and more recently a porter in Freeman & Co's Express office, was arrested this morning on the suspicion of having appropriated a bag of treasure containing between $7,000 and $10,000, from on board the steamer Queen City, which arrived last night. It seems that Mulhare, who has heretofore borne an unexceptionable character, was entrusted with the carrying of the treasure from the steamer to the express wagon of Freeman & Co., and had been handed the bag containing the amount stated, by Mr. Tompkins, the messenger, and on the arrival of the wagon at Freeman & Co.'s office the correct number of bags was found, but one of them, the identical one handed to Mulhare, was discovered to be a dummy—that is, a bag exactly like the "simon pure" in shape, color and appearance, but filled with packages of shot and iron, to represent bars of gold. It is quite possible that Mulhare is perfectly innocent, and the subject will be carefully examined.

TAKING A PICTURE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

From the Times of the same date.

Yesterday afternoon officer Hesse, by the direction of Chief Burke, took Gerhold from the county jail to have his likeness taken to swell the artistic gallery of criminals now in the Police Office. Gerhold, who is an adept at all the arts of crime, at first imagined that he was going to the court room for trial and behaved reasonably well; but on finding what was required of him on being seated before the daguerrean instrument, he commenced after the fashion of the famous *Gamin de Paris*, to twist his face into such an indescribable series of grimaces and contortions, that the utmost efforts of the artist were ineffectual to get a correct likeness. Finally the policeman was obliged to hold the fellow's head by the ears, and the face was copied, but in such hideous deformity that Gerthold's best friends would not have recognized him.

Chicago Produce Trade.

The movement of flour and grain during the past week shows a very marked improvement on any previous week this year. As a consequence, the money market is more active, and business of all kinds show symptoms of revival.

The receipts and shipments of flour and grain during the past week compare with those of the week previous as follows:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	Last week.	Prev's week.	Last week.	Prev's week.
Flour, bbls	37,207	14,693	16,286	9,280
Wheat, bus	418,388	190,383	231,109	162,066
Corn, bus	206,926	158,142	172,257	186,974
Oats, bus	74,935	42,192	57,638	11,854
Rye, bus	14,966	7,483	8,160	1,265
Barley, bus	6,919	1,515	8,650	197

Showing a total of flour and grain in bushels, of 855,854 as received last week—an increase over the receipts of the previous week of 384,074 bushels.

The amount of flour and grain in store on the 27th instant, compared with the amount in store at the corresponding date in 1857 and 1858, is as follows:

	Aug. 27, 1859.	Aug. 28, 1858.	Aug. 29, 1857.
Flour, bbls	5,357	8,798	1,000
Wheat, Spring, bu	220,143	415,206	435,683
" Red Winter, bu.	44,179	241,238	15,768
" White, bu	19,390	89,392	9,206
Corn, bu	174,027	339,664	125,800
Oats, bu	28,290	269,090	16,233
Rye, bu	4,125	2,900	
Barley, bu	9,410	9,379	

There has been much activity in the wheat market during the week, which, under heavy receipts declined 3a4c on Winter, and 5a7c on Spring grades—closing at $1.05 for No. 1 White; 85c for No. 2 White; 90c for No. 1 Red; 75c for No. Red; 73a74 1 2c for No. 1 Spring; and 71a72c for No. 2 Spring. Flour has also been in better request, and there has been a fair demand for Spring extra brands, the prices of which have been maintained, closing at $3,90a4,00 for good to choice.—Winter Wheat flour, however, has been dull and drooping—the inquiry being almost entirely confined to city trade.—*Press & Tribune of yesterday.*

A FIGHT WITH BUMBLE BEES.—A merchant doing business on Main street, found a bumble bee's nest in a store box.—He carefully corked up the holes where the bees made their exit and entrance, and set the box out in a back yard. The next day a peddlar came along and wanted to buy a box, and the merchant thinking to have a little fun, sent him out in the back yard with a hatchet to open the box to which we have alluded. The yard is surrounded with a high fence, so that there is no way of getting out except through the store. After the peddlar passed through the door into the yard, the merchant turned the key, and in company with others, whom he had advised of the trick, went up stairs to witness the scene. The pounding on the box, of course, soon stirred up the bees, and when the lid was raised, about a quart of the varmints pounced upon the old fellow. He dropped his hatchet and broke for the door, but finding that locked, he ran around in a stooping posture, hugging the fence as closely as possible, until his eyes fell upon a large Jamestown weed. This he pulled up by the roots, and continued to run, slapping at the bees in a most earnest, energetic, and at the same time the most ludicrous manner imaginable. Becoming a little heated by the active exercise, he hastily pulled off his coat, and with glaring eyes and expanded muscle, he went into the insects most vigorously, and in a short time the yard was strewn with the carcasses of his enemies. He had worn the "Jamestown" bush completely away, and his body was literally green from its frequent contact with the well wielded weed. Upon being admitted into the store, he told the story of his recent triumph with many flourishes, being perfectly ignorant of the cruel trick that had been played upon him.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

Fatal Accident.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 31—9 P. M.

A young man named W. H. Jennison, fell 90 feet from the Genessee Falls, this P. M., while witnessing the walking of the tight rope, by Mr. DeLave, and was instantly killed. He fell but a short distance from where Sam Patch met his death.

Niagara House Destroyed by Fire.

OSWEGO, Aug. 31—3 P. M.

The Niagara House was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss amounted to $8,000, on which there is an insurance.

Arrival of the Karnac.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—3 P. M.

The steamer Karnac arrived from Nassau, N. B., Aug. 26th. Among the passengers is Governor Bailey, of Nassau.

THE CITY.

AN EXCURSION FROM GRAND RAPIDS TO MILWAUKEE.—The people of Grand Rapids, Michigan, are making preparations, we see by the *Eagle*, for an excursion to this city by the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, which is to take place on the 6th inst. The Railway Company have agreed to reduce the fare for the occasion to $2,50 for the round trip, return checks to be good for one week, in order to give the citizens of Grand Rapids an opportunity of crossing the Lake on the new and elegant steamships and of seeing the sights of Milwaukee.

The *Eagle* says: "This excursion is projected at the request of a large number of our citizens, and it only remains for each one to lend a helping hand, and to get the requisite number of tickets purchased in order to make it a success." We would suggest that the Grand Rapids excursion be followed by a similar one from Milwaukee. Hundreds of our people would gladly embrace such an opportunity to get out of the dust of the city; the trip across the Lake on one of the new steamships and thence by rail to Grand Rapids is the most agreeable route for an excursion we know of. What say you to this suggestion, friend WILSON?

THE PIC-NIC OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Yesterday was a gala day for THOMAS, RICHARD and HENRY. A grand display it certainly was. Early in the morning the schools marshalled under their respective teachers, and formed in Market Square, and thence to VLIET'S Grove. Wee little toddlers, and blooming misses, youngsters of every possible cabilure, and not a few fond parents. We visited the grove in the afternoon, and found them all brimful of happiness. They were swinging and singing, rolling in the grass, and performing that ancient game of leap frog. We particularly admired one infantile group of twenty little girls, who, with joined hands, were walking round that charmed circle that every young man remembers, singing.

"Oats, peas, beans and barley grow."

Their tiny voices sounding musically and their eyes sparkling with enjoyment.

During the day Mr. JOHNSON succeeded in Ambrotyping several of the Schools that were gathered under his direction, on a hill side. The entire affair was a complete success; we heard of nothing to mar the gratification either of the children or the thousands of visitors who came and went, all day.

THE NEW STEAMSHIPS *Detroit* and *Milwaukee* are already running with great regularity. The *Detroit* made her second trip to Grand Haven in five hours and forty minutes with a light head of steam. She had thirty-three cabin passengers and a considerable quantity of freight coming back. She arrived at her dock at one o'clock yesterday morning, but the passengers remained in their berths until daylight, and some longer. Just as the *Detroit* had got fairly out of the Bay and was disappearing in the dim distance toward Grand Haven, the *Milwaukee* came steaming into port with between forty and fifty passengers from the East, and more than that number of tons of merchandize. She took over a good load of passengers, and made the trip each way in about five and a half hours. This we believe is to be the regular running time as soon as the new time table is decided upon, and no doubt is entertained but that both the steamers can easily cross the lake in five and a half hours throughout the entire year. All the passengers arriving by the Detroit & Milwaukee line express themselves greatly pleased with the accommodations and arrangements of the new steamships, and agree that the trip across the Lake after a long railroad journey is one of the greatest luxuries imaginable.

STREET MUSIC.—We are generally desirous of getting home in season for dinner and supper, and we don't want to have to keep on the look out for our Wauwatosa omnibus as the time for departure draws near. So the other day we found fault with Mr. BROCKWAY for not having his driver blow a horn, as they used to before starting. He came into our office the next day with an old bunged up trumpet that looked as if the walls of Jericho had fallen on it, and asked us, with a doleful face, how we could expect his men to blow on a *thing like that!*

He has now got a new bugle-horn for his driver to perform upon. He begins with three terrific *toots*, and then discourses a delicious strain for a quarter of an hour or so before starting, to admiring crowds on our corner. He is determined to leave no cause for anybody to grumble about his omnibus and city hack arrangements.

BRADLEY AND METCALF—boot and shoe publishers—furnish the million with an article of clothing for the pedal extremities, that possess the inestimable qualification of being comely while they are durable. The immense establishment of this firm, with its serene WILLIAMS, having grown to be a prominent institution—we might say a palace *to boot*—it becomes our duty to say so. One interesting fact about this leviathan leather manufactory is its popularity with the ladies. Whether it is because the aforementioned WILLIAMS can *shoe* them round so magnificently or not, we can't say, but think it is. Leather has grown to be a mighty power in the land, and BRADLEY & METCALF have done more to render it extremely poetical (witness the pretty little gaiters in their window) than any one we know of.

MUNICIPAL COURT—JUDGE FOOTE, PRESIDING—WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31.—John Fagan, drunk and disorderly, penalty $3,00, or 10 days imprisonment.

Wm. Slater, assault and battery, case dismissed, being settled by the parties, and defendant paying costs.

Ellen O'Neil, disorderly, tried and discharged.

Thomas Brockway and John Radler, violating the Bridge ordinance. Penalty, $1,00 each.

Thomas Smith, (*alias*) pick pocket, examination had, and defendant required to recognize in the sum of $300 for his appearance at the September term of the Court, or in default be committed: Committed.

GOOD FINANCIERING.—The Committee of Arrangements who had in charge the celebration of the arrival of the steamers of the D. & M. Railway Line have concluded their labors, and report that they will divide about $150 to each of the Orphan Asylums. $200 were realized from the Excursion, and there were $100 left in the hands of the Committee, after paying all expenses, and getting up a very creditable celebration. Such a thing does not often occur, and we think the Committee deserve credit for their excellent management.—*Free Democrat.*

The following named gentlemen composed the Committee: C. WALL, GEO. ALLEN, W. A. NOYES, W. H. HOLLAND, JNO. WHITE, FRANK DEVLIN.

The *Wisconsin* of last evening gave a number of names that were not on the Committee.

THE DUST on Wisconsin street is 7 inches deep; on Main and Milwaukee 6 1-2 inches; on West Water it is 4 inches; on Spring street averaging *a foot*. Where is CALEB WALL? Can't something be done? eh?

BAMFORD AND BALDWIN, at the M. & M. R. R. Depot, are in daily receipt of the latest New York papers.

A Voyage to Chicago.

The "splendid" steamer *City of Cleveland*, advertised to go on a voyage of discovery and pleasure to the city of Chicago, being "inordinately" crammed before we arrived at the gang-way plank, the prospect was "pressious bad." But we marched our ladies over the gang-way plank, with the assurance that there was plenty of room; an assurance that was formed into a desperate determination by a little boy's shouting from the top of a coal pile "go in lemmons!" just as our fair companions wedged themselves among the several thousand people, who seemed to be all standing in one spot. Boat started at 9; Captain said there were 800 on board, though he must have dropped an 0 intentionally. Twenty rods from the dock, something gin out; chains rattled, Captain shouted, man in check shirt made a ten feet jump over ANGELINE'S white skirts, leaving a smell of lamp oil; RUTH ANN screamed twice, and—arranged her hair.

After investigating matters, found the rudder chain was broken. Kindly volunteered some advice to the Captain in regard to splicing it; sorry to say the Captain blasphemed.

Nothing serious happened. Two severe scratches sustained by the vessel, and an old dock was injured slightly. Three men in life-preservers threw themselves overboard, (upon the aforementioned dock) in company with their carpet-bags, under the impression that the vessel had exploded. Were picked up again, after being convinced to the contrary.

Stopped at Racine. Man, woman and child got on board. Could not form a correct estimate of the village or city, as ANGELINE stood in front of me. Besides prefer to keep mum; might miss mentioning something; get blowed up by Racine press.

Kenosha is a very fine place; all the hotels, business men, and everything connected with the town is supposed to be A. No. 1. Kenosha is the finest city in the West, except Racine.

Smoke descried in the distance. Predicted it was a waterspout, or a school of flying fish; proved to be the *Planet*, from Chicago, similarly disposed with ourselves, and similarly loaded.

As the boats passed, everybody recognized everybody else, and everybody shook handkerchiefs; paraded hats and strained throats; very fine effect upon ANGELINE, who thought the the cheering ought not to be allowed.

After this *passage* the ladies proposed fun Dramatic folks aboard. Mr. and Mrs. JAMIson took *parts* in the "Scholar"; acquitted themselves creditably, as they always do.

The Cornet Band played *that tune*; everybody knowing it, everybody fell to whistling and humming; band had to stop. Great many nice people on board, besides ourselves; couldn't get acquainted with them though, they being too much occupied in eating and dancing.

Arrived at Chicago at 5 P. M.; had a faint recollection of reading in the advertisement, that we were to arrive at three. Went forward to reprimand the Captain, and found the boat was aground at the Clark street *Bridge*. Sarcastic man on shore, asked us how long we were going to stay there. Imaginative young lady wrote an impromptu poem on the subject. The following is the first *stanza:*

Oh how dreadful, in the hour of joy,
When wild excitement courses through the blood;
To hear a voice exulting, cry "Ahoy,
I say—you're sticking in the mud."

Chicago getting to be quite a town. Inhabitants dress in woolen and linsey-woolsey and wear spikes in their shoes to enable them to climb the sidewalks. The streets present a very Alpine attractiveness. Craggy elevations and sudden vales make it quite a relief after the dull evenness of Milwaukee. Heard a native of the City singing the *ranche des vanches* on the lofty summit of an opposite pavement; made a note of the thrilling effect.

Went to MCVICKER'S with the ladies; had to knock up a respectable shoemaker on the way, to get ANGELINE a new pair of gaiters; she not being used to climbing. MCVICKER'S prettiest little theatre went to Buffalo. Saw the Love Chase; very chaste production. Met a man of intelligent face and gentlemanly manner; found he came from Milwaukee; asked us to put up at his house for a week; declined as his front door was reached by means of a forty-foot ladder; ANGELINE can't climb a ladder well.

Boat left at half past 11, consequently had to rush out before the farce was over. On the way to the boat met a crowd of policemen and citizens with, ropes and lanterns, looking for a man who had lost his footing and fallen off the sidewalk. ANGELINE peered down and said the light in the distance reminded her of GOLDSMITH'S Glow-worm. Left the foreign shore at precisely fifteen minutes after the passengers were all aboard.

Everybody danced. Band played *that Quickstep*. People danced. Tried to sleep on a camp stool while ANGELINE was dancing but heard distant thunder—which sounded like "hands all round;" gave it up.—Bought a dish of transparent bread labeled refreshments; found a red streak in the middle of it; somebody said it was tongue; paid one shilling for it, supposed the plate was thrown in for that price; so threw it overboard after dissolving the refreshments on my tongue.

Towards morning, gave the camp stool to a weak young woman who had danced forty sets. Took a peep down in the cabin; wished I was proprietor of a comic paper; admired the attitudes of the folks on the lounges and floor and chairs. Thought they might have bound their under jaws up or put out the lights before going to sleep. Saw the Kenosha light-house in the distance; thought it wanted snuffing. Kenosha light-house far superior to the Eddystone; could not learn whether they used "star" or tallow candles.

Got acquainted with SANDY, very funny man, wore a Mackinack toga, and kept the boat in roars of laughter by his wit. Can't remember but one passage: "How are you SETH?—should'nt known you was aboard if I had'nt seen you." *Loud laughter.*

Seedy little man, supposed to be an editor; tried to get up a Presidential vote; stuffed his returns and got stuffed down the hold.—Think he brought up the assault for the sake of an item. Arrived in Milwaukee 8 o'clock A. M., bought two pickles and a lemon.—ANGELINE objects to going again next week.

COSMOPOLITAN ART UNION.—We are in receipt of the magnificent engraving "Shakespeare and his Friends" from the original painting by JOHN FAED, R. A. The picture presents the portrait of fourteen of the illustrious friends of the Bard of Avon, in fine grouping. The details of the picture are worked up with admirable correctness, and the expressions on the faces of SHELDON, BEN JONSON and BACON are certainly equal to delicate portraiture of a photograph.

This picture is presented, at the annual drawing, to the subscribers. The books of the Art Union will be open for subscription in a few days at the office of the HONORABLE Secretary, WALDO J. ELMORE.

CORRECTION.—In our notice of the Firemen's Tournament, the following paragraph contained an error, which we now rectify:

All engines having cylinders of more than nine inches diameter, will be rated first class; all engines of nine inches and under, will be rated second class.

Firemen's Tournament.

Rules and regulations for a trial of Fire Engines in the city of Milwaukee, on some day during the State Fair in September. The day to be fixed hereafter.

The Fire Department of Milwaukee, will offer four prizes: two for first class, and two for second class Engines, consisting of four silver trumpets, valued at $300,00, to be played for under the following regulations:

All Engines having cylinders of more than 9 inches diameter will be rated first class; all engines of 9 inches and under will be rated second class.

The first prize will be awarded to the company throwing water the greatest distance, horizontal stream, to draft its own water from suction, playing through 200 feet of leading hose, each company to furnish their own hose, pipe, &c.

The second prize will be awarded to the Company playing the greatest quantity of water into a tank; to draft its own water from suction, and playing through 200 feet of leading hose; time three minutes. All Engines will be required to play through the same line of hose on quantity.

The Company winning the first prize will not be permitted to compete for the second.

First and second class engines to come under the same regulations. Each Company will be allowed twenty minutes to get ready and play; in case of bursting hose, ten minutes will be allowed to repair it; no Company will be allowed more than two trials by bursting hose.

Each Company will be permitted to enter 70 men and no more. The Foreman of each Company to appoint one man to be one of the judges, whose duty shall be to see that the trial is fairly conducted.

The Company playing to be enclosed by stakes and rope, and no others to be admitted.

All Companies from the State of Wisconsin who may visit Milwaukee during the State Fair, and who shall enter and compete for the prizes offered by the Agricultural Society, are invited, and will be admitted free of charge, to compete for the prizes offered by the Milwaukee Department.

Companies from abroad will not expect to be entertained by the Milwaukee Department free of charge, except those coming by special invitation. T. H. EVISTON, Pres't.

D. SCHULTZ, Sec'y.

Milwaukee, Aug. 26, 1859.

DEDICATORY SERVICE.—The Church of the Pilgrims, being now ready for occupancy, will be dedicated to the worship of the Triune God, next Sabbath evening. The Church will be open for worship in the *morning* and *afternoon*, Rev. Dr. COOKE, of this city, occupying the pulpit in the morning service, on an exchange with the Pastor, Rev. Mr. DAY.

CALIFORNIA PAPERS.—J. A. MOTT, the obliging agent of WELLS, FARGO & CO.'s Express, has again placed us under obligations for California papers. The latest dates are to the fifth inst., having come through from San Francisco to Milwaukee by the overland route in *twenty-five days*.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on Bond and Mortgage; good short paper negotiated at regular rates; 120 acre land warrant wanted by SAMUEL I. BRIDGE, under Newhall House, Michigan street.

SAMUEL I. BRIDGE,
Real Estate, Money & Insurance Broker.

I OFFER my services for the negotiation of Notes, Mortgages, Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, and for the *obtaining of Loans*. Also, for the purchase and sale of REAL ESTATE. Taxes paid. Abstracts of title furnished. Collections made in all parts of the country.

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In the best Companies, at the lowest rates.
SAML. I. BRIDGE,
Office of Merchants' & Traders' Ins. Co., Michigan street, under Newhall House. mo10i266dtf1stpp

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Office—Free Democrat Block, Milwaukee,

CONNECTIONS with all lines East. The Wisconsin State Lines run from Milwaukee to La Crosse, Fond du Lac and Waupun, on railroad routes. Also, from Milwaukee to Janesville, Madison, Watertown and Prairie du Chien. Stations at all important intermediate points.

☞ Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
my14i23Tdtf-1stpp A. WELLER, Agent.

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☞ The Cost will be Trifling. ☜

SENTINEL READING ROOM.

WE have opened in connection with our new Counting Room, 207 East Water st., a Reading Department where all the leading Daily Papers in the United States and Canada are regularly placed on file, for the benefit of those who may wish to see them. Strangers visiting the city are invited to avail themselves of our "Free Reading Room" as their pleasure.

NOTICE.—EDWARD P. ALLIS has opened an office under the State Bank, entrance on East Water, street just north of Michigan street, and will give his attention to buying, selling or exchanging real estate and securities, and any other business which may require the services of an agent. my5i246d6m1stpp

☞ SUBSCRIBE FOR AND ADVERTISE in the *Manitowoc Tribune*, Daily and Weekly. The *Tribune* is the largest weekly, and the *only* daily paper north of Milwaukee. Terms, cash in advance. SMITH & STONE, Publishers dtf

☞ To MERCHANTS.—Advertise in the *Republican*, Graysville, Calumet Co., J. N. STONE, Editor and Proprietor. aug10i61St

☞ DRS. JULIAN & EDWARDS, Private Physicians. Office, 134 Main street, Milwaukee, Wis. my82d1y

☞ Look out for imitations of Lee & Perrin's Worcestershire sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons. sep10-d4aw1y

E. TOWNSEND MIX,
ARCHITECT.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURnished, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in Ludington's Block. jan21

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WAGON AND CABINET LUMBER,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
aug30d35d6m J. HOLBROOK, Agent.

CLEVELAND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE NEXT ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES will begin on Wednesday, the second day of November, A. D. 1859, and continue sixteen weeks.

The Ticket Fee, with that of Matriculation, is sixty-five dollars.

Inquiries may be addressed to any of the Professors:

JOHN DELAMATER, M. D., Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
JARED P. KIRTLAND, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
J. MOUSHING, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Botany.
JACOB J. DELAMATER, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence.
PROCTOR THAYER, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
GUSTAVE C. E. WEBER, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
H. K. CUSHING, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
F. THAYER, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
aug23d7d2w

XXX.
Very Superior Family Flour
FROM MICHIGAN.
MANUFACTURED FROM THE BEST WHITE WINTER WHEAT, expressly for Retailers and Bakers' use, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, by
aug13d35d2mc COLLINS & ANDRE,
South Water st., Milwaukee.

PICKLES.—GHERKINS, AND ASSORTED, in prime order, for sale by
ED WARD, TRUSLOW, 219 East Water St.

TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

Despatches to the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—3 P. M.

According to the despatches received at the Navy Department, dated the 13th inst., Minister McLane was passing the summer at the city of San Andreas, and would return to Vera Cruz on the 1st of September.

Two Spanish frigates and one French brig of war were at Sacrificios.

The sick list of the Saratoga was slowly decreasing, but the Captain hoped, by careful attention, to stay the progress of the disease, although it was in the midst of the sickly season.

Steamer Bavaria Signalled.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—3 P. M.

The steamer Bavaria has been signalled below. She left Southampton on the 18th, and her advices have been anticipated.

The steamship Ariel from Havre and Southampton, arrived her at midnight. Her advices are to the 17th, and have been anticipated.

Departure of the Asia.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—3 P. M.

The steamship Asia sailed for Liverpool at noon to-day, with upwards of $100,000 in specie.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

Republican State Convention.

MADISON, Aug. 31—3 P. M.

At 12 o'clock M. the Convention was called to order by H. A. Tenny, Chairman of State Central Committee.

Hon. H. H. Giles, of Dane, was elected temporary Chairman, and C. C. White, of Waukesha, Secretary.

A Committee of five was appointed on credentials, consisting of Barron, of Dodge, Allen of Iowa, Rogers of La Crosse, Winfield Smith of Milwaukee, and Jackson of Outagamie.

The Convention adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.

A private caucus was held in the City Hall this morning, in which an interchanging of opinion was had among the delegates, in which the merits of different candidates were very freely and candidly discussed.

The tide is setting in quite strongly for Hanchett.

MADISON, Aug 31—6 P.M.

The convention met again at 3 o'clock and elected H. H. Giles and C. C. White permanent officers. The first informal ballot for Governor resulted as follows:

Randall 115; Senhurz 59; Hanchett 17; Harvey 4.

1st form

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1, 1859.

The Homestead Bill in Minnesota.

The St. Paul *Times* is bolding the Democracy to the record on the Homestead Bill, notwithstanding they endeavor to make it a plank in their platform. The measure was *twice* killed in the Senate, the first time by the casting vote of Vice-President BRECKENRIDGE. Gen. SHIELDS of Minnesota not voting.

On the 25th of February, Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to postpone the Thirty Million Cuba Bill, in order to take up the Homestead Bill. In making the motion he said:

"If we take up the Homestead Bill, and act upon it, it may become a law. The Thirty Million Bill is a measure which cannot be practically acted upon in the House of Representatives at the present season."

The vote was taken and every Democrat in the Senate voted against it, but JOHNSON of Tennessee and BRODERICK. All the Republican voted in favor of it. DOUGLAS, RICE of Minnesota, SHIELDS of Minnesota, and the rest of the Democracy voted against it, and the Homestead Bill was consigned for the last time, to the tomb of the Capulets!

Here we have the spectacle of both the Democratic Senators from Minnesota voting against the Homestead Bill, and the Democracy of that State in Convention assembled, setting up the claim that they are the especial friends of the measure!

They could vote for the Thirty Million bribe, but not for Homes for the poor man!

Let the hardy yeomanry of Minnesota remember these things, and deal with those who have trifled with them as they deserve.

Foreign Correspondence of the Sentinel.

MILAN, August 6, 1859.

To-morrow King Victor Emanuel is expected here. He will pay a visit of fifteen days to Lombardy. Preparations for his reception are made on a grand scale, although he has requested the Milanese not to go to any expense for such a purpose, because they could use their money better in these times. He will have an enthusiastic reception; but if in the course of his stay, a treaty of peace should be concluded, unfavorable to Italian freedom and independence, the aspect of things might undergo a sudden change.—True, Victor Emanuel is the most popular man in Italy, with the only exception, perhaps, of Garibaldi; but he cannot rely forever upon his popularity and live upon it for years. The foundation of that popularity are his untiring endeavors and struggles for the independence of Italy, and if that foundation should give way the superstructure will fall in ruins.

Many papers have published the following item:—"The report about a confederation of Central Italy for common defence against the princes and against any attempts on their part of re-conquering their lost Sees, is confirmed. GARIBALDI is the military leader of the Confederation. While occupying that dangerous honor, he declares in the most solemn terms that he does not hold himself untied from the oath he swore to VICTOR EMANUEL, but will always be at the disposition of the Piedmontese Government, whenever the same should want his co-operation." This statement is very probable in itself, but as it has not been confirmed authentically, I cannot warrant its truth. It may be that a Confederation has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, but that policy requires to keep those transactions secret for a while.

The States of Central Italy have now shown to the world that they can get along without princes very nicely. During those two months when they governed themselves, they had a great deal less expenses and enjoyed a great deal more peace, order and quietness, than before. There are other people who have had the same experience are this; but as to the Italians there was a very common saying, backed principally by the Austrian Government, by the *Augsburger Zeitung*, and by a certain class of German Professors, that they were not ripe for freedom and independence; that they could not keep peace, order and quietness; that they had fought each other for centuries and always would do so; and that Austrian despotism was preferable to Italian freedom. Those superwise people may now look at the States of Central Italy, whose practical example will set right their perverse ideas, provided they can be set right at all.

The Sardinian governor of Tuscany, on the first of this month, has laid before the State Council of that State three decrees of the King of Sardinia, by the first of them he (the Governor) is recalled; by the second, the executive power is conferred to the ministry; and by the third Mr. RICASOLI is nominated President of the Ministry. The State Council has accepted and approved those decrees. A similar change has taken place in the Romagna. There the Sardinian Governor resigned his office on the 2nd August, and the Ministry of the Romagna proclaimed Colonel CIPRIANI head of the government. That Colonel CIPRIANI is the same whose name I mentioned in my last letter. One of the first acts of his government was ordering an election of representatives by the people, in the same way, and for the same purpose, that the elections in Modena and Tuscany are to be held. In the State of Tuscany the Municipal Councils—of 172 communities, containing 1,377,246 inhabitants—have taken a vote on the question of annexation to the Sardinian States, of 1,034 Councilmen voting, 1,073 voted in favor of annexation, and only 21 against it. Such a majority leaves no doubt which way the will of the people goes.

The Congress at Zurich is opened to-day. The *Journal of Geneva* pretends to know the instructions of the Sardinian plenipotentiary, Mr. DESAMBOIS. According to that paper, they are the following: "Restitution of the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera to Lombardy, where they belong to; recognition of the clearly expressed will of the people of the central Italian states; perfect freedom for Piedmont as to her participating in an Italian Confederation." The two last named points of those instructions are confirmed by other reports. But I will not dwell any longer on that Congress; on the probable results of it; on the hopes and fears of the Italian people in respect to its results. In a few days, perhaps even before this letter may reach the next steamer that goes to America, the congress will have finished its work, and the results will be known, so that all my reasoning would come too late. I will say only so much: If the will and the wants of the Italian people, against all just and rightful expectations, should not be respected by the peace-making powers; if they should attempt, to treat those people again like so many sheep, by ordering them to be given back to the Pope and to the Dukes; then the Italian people will show, that they are other beings than sheep; that they have claws and teeth, to tear and bite with; and that they can kill those who pretend to be their shepherds and their dogs. It would be a struggle of life and death.

Of the French army, 50,000 men will remain in Lombardy, for an indefinite length of time, "by reason of the precarious condition of some provinces." What that expression really means, I am at a loss to know.—At the same time the Austrian army remains in the province of Venice in full force, and a corps of 40,000 men, under the command of Field Marshal HESS, is said to be concentrated around Adria, Rovigo, &c., right on the border of the Romagna. The French troops in Lombardy have a similar position, being stationed in Milan, Pavia, Casalmaggiore and Piacenza. The last named place belongs to Parma; Pavia is situated near the border of Parma, and Casalmaggiore on the right, on the border of the same State.

The Sardinian government has given orders to dismiss all those volunteers who wished to go home. Their number is estimated at from thirty to forty thousand men. Many commanders have interpreted those orders so that they must dismiss all volunteers, and have acted accordingly. That measure, taken at a time when the co-operation of the Sardinian army in favor of the central-Italian States, might become an indispensible necessity, has created a great excitement. The Venetian volunteers have published the following card:

"We have always considered the Italian question as one and inseparable in all its manifestations and complications. Venice never did, never does and never will act for her alone. The independence of Lombardy is secured; but the independence of Central Italy may still be endangered. We therefore believe and feel, that there is the post of the Venetians, and we are going to say to our Central-Italian brethren, when violence is to be used against that, what you have freely decided about your future fate; when the question arises of defending your national will, then we shall stand on your side, and by that we have expounded the voice of Venice."

When the Austrians were driven away from Lombardy, and a governor for that province was appointed by the Sardinian government, he was vested with extraordinary powers, which Count CAVOUR deemed necessary for the time of war. Those powers, which were given in the way of secret instructions, included the right of controlling and superintending the press, and ruling it by administrative and police measures and orders.—Two days ago these extraordinary powers were withdrawn, and in consequence of that the press is now a little more free, than before.

It can not be maltreated, admonished, punished, suspended and stopped any more in an administrative, but only in a judicial way.—CAVOUR's administration was directed preeminently to the exterior affairs of the State, while the new Cabinet promises to pay its attention principally to the interior affairs.—RATTAZZI, the head of the Cabinet, is, at the same time, Minister of the Interior. CAVOUR wholly was occupied by the one thought of securing the Italian independence, of creating an Italian nationality, while RATTAZZI has declared his willingness, to look after the wants of the people, and introduce all those reforms, neglected hitherto, in the administration of the State. He has a good deal of work before him, and only a very, very little has been done as yet. The whole administration of Lombardy is still on an Austrian footing, including Austrian laws and Austrian courts. Seven of the presiding judges of those courts were dismissed from service a few days ago; an act of justice, which has given general satisfaction.

An Italian confederation, as indicated by the preliminaries of peace, concluded at Villa Franca, is an absolute impossibility. There might be two confederations indeed, one between Austria, Rome and Naples, and the other one between the rest of Italy. But Austria and Sardinia, Sardinia and Rome, Rome and the Romagna, Naples and the States of middle Italy, never can and never will be confederated. Their relative position to each other is like that of fire to water, and they most all have declared their opposition to the idea of a confederation.

From Rome the latest news is very good. The Papal soldiers don't want to obey those orders emanating from the pontifical government any longer. Whole companies and batallions have refused obedience, and many officers have given in their resignation. General KALBERMATTEN, commander-in-chief of the Papal army, a Swiss by birth, has declared, that he was unable to defend the State and the government with such an army.—That the Pope, at the urgent request of the French Emperor, has promised reforms, you will be aware of. But a Papal promise, you know, amounts to nothing; it is as easily withdrawn, as given. And when these reforms really will go into existence, it would require a first-rate microscope to discover them.

"In Naples," says a Milan paper, "continue the masses and requiems in honor of the defunct King, who died with the odor of sanctity and on purulent scorbut—continue the festivals and illuminations in honor of the ingress into the capital of the son of his father and his Austrian spouse, continue the arrestations, the abuses, the acts of violence, the trials, the condemnations and the ass-like indolence of the people. These are the preceding symptoms of the expected reforms and of the general amnesty." On the Island of Sicily, according to the last news, the excitement and exasperation of the people had reached the highest point; but as since then no report has been received of an overflowing—except the isolated fact of murdering an Attorney-General, in Messina—I believe that exitement has gone down again. V. A.

The Excursionists on the Detroit.

We have already published the card of the passengers on board the *Milwaukee* during the recent trip from Buffalo. The Detroit *Advertiser*, of Tuesday brings us the following proceedings of the passengers on the *Detroit*:

Soon after leaving Port Washington, the prisengers of the *Detroit* met on the upper deck and organized themselves into a meeting, to give some expression to their views in regard to their treatment upon the excursion, the character of the boats, their officers, &c., by electing Judge Wilkins, of Detroit, chairman, and G. Bankes, of Albany, and H. Mixer, Buffalo, Secretaries. Judge Verplank, of Andover, Joseph Warren, of Buffalo, W. S. Ormsby, New York, Joseph Warren, Detroit, and M. G. Hart, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, who, after a short absence, reported the following, which were adopted by acclamation, and with three cheers:

Your committee, to whom has been intrusted the agreeable duty of making some acknowledgement of the grateful obligations which the guests of the steamship *Detroit* feel toward those who have contributed to their mutual enjoyment, beg leave to submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the enterprise of the proprietors of the steamers—*Detroit* and *Milwaukee*—which has supplied the last link in the route of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, opened a new channel for the trade of the West and North-west, and formed the shortest and cheapest route from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, is one which cannot fail to be rewarded by the liberal patronage, not only of the cities most immediately interested, but of the whole country tributary to the line and its western terminus.

Resolved, That a voyage upon the *Detroit* has convinced us that the excellence of these steamships has not been overrated; that they are not only complete in their equipments, and provided with everything which can contribute to the comfort of passengers, but that they are proof against wind and wave, and worthy the fullest confidence of the traveling public.

Resolved, That we have great pleasure in tendering our thanks to Julius Mowray, Esq., to whom, as the officer General Agent of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company, we are indebted for this delightful excursion, and whose courtesy has contributed so largely to our enjoyment; that all his efforts may be crowned with a success as marked as that which distinguishes the final completion of this route, is the sincere wish of the excursionists.

Resolved, That it is fitting that so noble and staunch a steamer as the *Detroit* should be commanded, as she is, by a Captain who has the rare qualifications, and an officer, the rarer virtues of the gentleman, and that his guests express to him and his associate officers, their kind acknowledgements for their polite attentions.

PORT HURON AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—We are informed that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Railway, held at Hamilton a few days since, it was resolved to immediately proceed with the Road from Port Huron to Milwaukee, if the money could be raised. It is also understood that one of the heavy European stockholders of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad is now on a visit to this country, and having passed over the road, gives assurance that the money can be raised in England.—He returns to England next week, accompanied by Mr. Brydges, and it is believed arrangements will be made to complete this much needed line of Rail Road from this point to Lake Michigan.—*Port Huron Press, Aug.* 25.

THE TRACK LAID.—The track was finished to Freeport yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. Thus have the contractors fulfilled their contract and got the road through before the 1st of September. This is one of the most successful jobs ever completed in a railroad enterprise. The balance of this week will be taken up in ballasting the road, and next week the track will be in apple-pie order for the State Fair at Freeport.—*Racine Journal, Aug.* 30th.

AN indiscreet person is like an unsealed letter, which everybody can peruse.

Annual Meeting of the Wisconsin State Phonetic Association.

The above Society held its annual meeting at Portage City, August 26. As the meeting was one for business chiefly and for the perfecting the plans adopted at the formation of the Society one year ago, the attendance was not large, although the correspondence received from those interested in the cause showed that Phonetics and its twin sister Phonography had taken a deep hold in the minds of very many throughout the State. A deep interest in the success of Phonotopy, as a stepping stone in teaching the art of reading our common print, was apparent. The Society met in accordance with the call of the Executive Committee at Portage, on Friday, the 26th inst. In the absence of the President, the Hon. J. B. JILSON, of Kenosha, the Vice President, Prof. J. S. HASCALL, of Delton Academy, called the meeting to order. The Secretary also being absent, GEO. F. RICHARDSON, of Portage, was chosen Secretary, pro tem.

The minutes of the meeting one year ago were read, after which the rest of the forenoon was spent in the reading of letters from the local agents of the Association as follows: from DANIEL P. LANE, Koshkonong; MOSES S. STANLEY, Manitowoc; JOHN S. DORE, Montello; R. B. MILMAN, Monroe; J. L. POPE, Dacotah; J. H. DANIELS, Hillsborough; T. D. CORTELL, Madison; JABISH CLEMENT, Wonewoc; N. S. PALMER, Boscobel; A. M. MAY, Ripon; A. B. BISHOP, Richmond; J. M. LEE, Plover,

After the reading of the letters the meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

2 O'CLOCK, P. M.—Met according to adjournment.

The committee appointed at the previous meeting to prepare an address to the people of the State on the subject of "Teaching Phonetics in Schools," presented two, one by A. M. MAY, of Ripon, entitled the "Phonetic Method of Teaching Reading," the other by Judge JILSON, of Kenosha; both were read and ordered printed.

The Executive Committee, through their chairman, then submitted the following report, which was accepted and adopted:

Your committee would report that the duties imposed on them by the constitution and the votes of the Association, were both onerous and very important, and had they been performed to the letter and in the spirit in which they were dictated, a much greater advance would have been made in the noble cause in which we are engaged, than has been acquired.

A mistake often made in the formation of new associations composed of members who are strangers to each other, was committed to some extent in the selection of the officers of our association, especially in that of the Executive Committee, in appointing men living so remote from each other that they could not well meet to attend to their duties; men also who were so immersed in their own private business that little time was left them to devote to the public welfare, even if they lived contiguous to each other. All that your Committee has done the past year has been to correspond with your local agents who were not present at the formation of the Association, with the exception of a few who were known to the Committee to be men tried in the cause. Responses, hearty and favorable to the objects of the Association, were received from all.

Your Committee would recommend that the following persons appointed agents last year be continued, and that others be added where none are already appointed:

Adams Co.—J. M. Lee,	Bad Ax—Jas. H. Daniels,
Columbia—Wm. Owens,	Dane—T. D. Cornell,
Dodge—Ira Pickard,	Fond du Lac—A. M. May,
Grant—N. S. Palmer,	Green—R. B. Millman,
Green Lake—J. L. Dorr,	Jefferson—B. P. Lane,
Juneau—Jabish Clement,	Kenosha—Leander Stone,
Manitowoc—M. C. Stanley,	Marathon—M. C. Barnes,
Marquette—L. Filbrook,	Milwaukee—J. F. Bateman,
Oconto—L. H. Benedict,	Rock—Frank Smith,
Sauk—A. P. Thurston,	Walworth—A. B. Bishop,
Waukesha—Thos. Ross,	Winnebago—A. H. Howard,
Washara—J. L. Pope.	

Your Committee would also recommend that the local agents be formed into *circles* as soon as convenient, and that the *machinery* of the Association, as arranged last year, be put into operation as soon as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

J. S. HASCALL, Ch'n of Ex-Com.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers for the year, with the following result:

President—Prof. J. S. HASCALL, Delton.

Vice President—T. C. BARDEN, Portage City.

Secretary—E. TILLBROOK, Madison.

Assistant do. G. W. MARSH, Pacific.

Treasurer—GEO. F. RICHARDSON, Portage City.

Members of the Executive Committee, A. M. MAY, Ripon, J. M. FRY, Berlin; and LEONARD F. WANNER, Portage.

The meeting then adjourned until Saturday morning, 9 o'clock.

Met on Saturday morning according to adjournment. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. It was moved "That the President be requested to address the Phoneticians of the State, as soon as convenient to himself, on the subject of Phonetics, urging them to do what they can for the cause, in their respective localities, in the way of public addresses, lectures, newspaper articles, &c."

On motion, the Executive Committee was instructed to complete the list of local Agents, by ascertaining the names of suitable persons in those sections of the State unrepresented, and getting them to act as Agents.

The following list of Phonetic and Phonographical publications, was ordered to be published for public convenience, together with the places where they are to be obtained:

Title.	Where obtained.
Manual of Phonography....	Langley Bros. Cincinnati.
Phonetic Primer.....	" "
First Phonetic Reader.....	" "
The Transition Reader.....	" "
Phonetic Dictionary of the Eng. Lan., 500 pages	" "
Phonetic Ig-hand Writer....	" "
Type of the Times, Semi-Monthly Journal.....	" "
Report of the Philadelphia High School on Phonography.....	" "
Report on Phonetic Teaching, by the Committee of the Ohio State Teachers Association	" "
Also all of Isaac Pitman's works, of Bath, England.	

Moved that the proceedings of this Association be published in the Portage *Record*, *Badger State*, and Milwaukee *Sentinel*, with the request that other papers throughout the State copy.

After a brief but propitious session, the Convention adjourned to meet in Milwaukee next year, the day previous to the meeting of the State Teachers Association, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MR. DOUGLAS AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—The Washington *Era* has the following paragraph under its head of "Washington Items":

"We understand that, in private conversation, Senator Douglas gives utterance to sentiments still more heretical, if tested by the Southern standard of orthodoxy, than he has yet thought proper to make public. In the presence of Democrats and Republicans, a few evenings since, he ridiculed the idea that the Constitution carries slavery into the territories, or that the Dred Scott case has so decided; or, if it had so undecided, that it would amount to anything. We understand also, that he denies the right of slaveholders to carry their slaves into the unorganized territories; that they would in such a case be trespassers. This position, by the way, would seem to spoil his theory of popular sovereignty. This is a strange sort of sovereignty which depends entirely upon the will of Congress He insists that it requires a special enactment of the territorial legislature to establish slavery.

Mr. Douglas thinks that not less than fifteen thousand slaves have been imported into the Union within twelve months. He saw more than three hundred newly imported slaves in Vicksburg, during his recent northern tour, and as many at Memphis. He is said to have spoken warmly against the trade."

THE DROUTH.—Racine county, since its settlement never had so severe a drouth as the one now upon it. Unfailing sources of water heretofore have given out, and the very rivers themselves are almost dry. Root River has almost disappeared, even in the town of Caledonia; and the large pond near Union Grove, such a favorite resort for wild fowl, and where engines on the Racine and Mississippi Railroad stopped to take in supplies of water, is gone, and dry land takes its places.

Such a state of the things make it bad for cattle, and many farmers have driven stock several miles for water. We hear, in the vicinity of Union Grove, Dr. Long found water by digging in a slough that had dried up.—During his labors he came in contact with a Tamarack grove, now some 10 feet under ground, under which the water was obtained.

The continued want of rain has seriously interfered with the prosperity of corn and potatoes; while fall feed will be among the things "not found."—*Racine Advocate.*

The West—Its Crops and Trade.

The present aspect of affairs in many of our principal Western cities, and the distrust with which Eastern merchants look upon trade from that section, are suggestive of what should be the policy of farmers at the present time. The folly of hoarding up crops in the expectation of future rise in prices, we think, has been fully demonstrated within the past two years. It has been injurious to the farmer, because in nine cases out of ten the producer cannot afford to act as speculator. It has been injurious to the trader, because from the proceeds of the farmer's crops alone could he expect to obtain payment for his goods; for the various causes which induced extensive emigration to the West some years since, sent there a class of people whose ready capital was exhausted in their land purchase, farm, stock, seeds, &c. They saw but one side of the picture—that which revealed to them golden visions of large crops, and an unlimited demand. But the Californian discoveries, the Crimean war, &c., which created a very large foreign, and the mania for railroad building a large domestic demand—ceased; and with this cessation came a reaction in prices. The "seven plenteous years" had gone, the farmers were unwilling to sell at diminished prices, and one dodge and another, with the aid of speculators, succeeded in producing a fictitious panic, hoping thereby to advance prices, but the immense crops of this year, with the large surplus stock that cannot be longer concealed, has taught them by bitter experience the folly of such a course.

It is manifestly, then, the true policy of the Western farmer to send his crops to market if he does not realize more than the cost of producing them—rather than follow the course pursued in 1857 and 1858.

There is nothing in the present or prospective, that will warrant the expectation of high prices; and by realizing the present value in cash, the farmer pay his debts to the traders, and the creditors are enabled to settle with their Eastern creditors.

In doing so, credit is restored; the products of the country are on their way to the seaboard, to supply the Eastern demand, and for shipment. There is another suggestion. Let the West take the initiatory steps in discouraging the foreign importations by persistently refusing to buy. Just so long as they purchase foreign fabrics, without any foreign market for their grain, just so long will they remain in debt, and keep the current of specie towards Europe, while American grain waits for buyers and consumption. —*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

FEMALE EXTRAVAGANCE AT THE CAPITAL.—A Washington letter says:—"Some of our leading dry and fancy goods dealers have adopted the cash system, selling, in all cases, for cash only. This is a very great reform here, where the families of clerks are so apt to run bills at the stores, which the salaries they receive are inadequate to meet. I know women, wives of clerks in the departments, who dress as if their husbands were possessed of independent fortunes, who run bills at all the stores that will trust them, and whose husbands are, of course, always in debt—always dunned and harrassed, sued and curse, and who finally became so hardened and shameless as to be wholly indifferent whether they pay or not. The adoption of the cash system will put a stop to this discreditable state of things. Indeed it has become absolutely necessary."

MAJOR JOHN BIDDLE, an old and prominent citizen of Detroit, died at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, on Saturday. He was 70 years of age, represented the Territory of Michigan as Delegate to Congress in 1828, was President of the Convention that framed the first State Constitution for Michigan, and was defeated as a candidate for Governor in 1835. The celebrated Hotel at Detroit—the Biddle House—was named after him.

☞ WHAT HOLLANDERS THINK OF BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.—J. QUINTUS, Editor of the Sheboygan *Nieuwsbode*, in a letter dated September 6th, 1854, thus remarks:—

"You will observe that I have published several certificates lately. These are *not mere 'puffs,'* but literally true; and should you continue advertising with us you may expect to secure large orders, from every Holland settlement in the United States."

This is an extract from one of the many letters received from the Holland settlements. Surely when Hollanders recommend the Holland Bitters so warmly, Americans may not hesitate in testing its virtues for themselves.

CAUTION!—Beware of imposition See that the name of Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co., sole proprietors Pittsburgh, Pa., is on the label of every bottle.

HENRY FESS, Jr., Wholesale Druggist, 195 East Water street, Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee; sold, also by WM. FINKLER, 77 East Water street, and by Druggists generally. aug25d1w

For Sale or Rent.

TO RENT.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON CASS, between Biddle and Martin streets, with a good garden and all the required conveniences for a family. Rent reduced to $140. There is also a good barn on the premises. Enquire at H. Ludington & Co.'s Lumber Office, West Water street.
aug30d6w5tif

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

I HAVE THREE BRICK DWELLING Houses in the Seventh Ward, finished in the most modern style, with every convenience and in a pleasant neighborhood. They are entirely new and will pay from 7 to 10 per cent on investment. The share property I want to exchange for a stock of dry goods or groceries. The title to the real property is perfect and also free from all incumbrance.
jy3. C. WALL.

MONEY! MONEY!!

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO SELL about 100,000 COMMON BRICK, and can lend the purchaser $1,500, for a term of years, on satisfactory real estate security. Apply at office of I. Van Cott's Building, corner East Water and Wisconsin streets.
aug25d63tif

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

FOR THE NEW HARVESTER, PATENTED the 23d February, 1858, by Charles Robertson of Tiwonia, Livingston County, State of New York, now of Columbia County, State of Wisconsin. This Harvester is warranted, (when used as directed) to Thirty Bushels of Wheat in One Hour, this season, cutting both Grain and Grass. Those wishing to purchase rights apply to Mr. Charles Roberts, or to the subscriber, where the Harvester can be seen. Post Office address, Columbia, Columbia County, Wisconsin.
aug23d6w5tif PETER HOUSTON.

ALCOHOL STILLS FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE two Copper Alcohol Stills, one with a capacity of *twenty-three barrels*, and the other *thirty-two*. They are in good repair and are all in complete working order.

They will be sold *very cheap for cash* or good approvable notes, and may be personally inspected if desirable. For further particulars, terms, &c., apply to DARIUS COLE, Copper Smith, &c., 97 State street, Rochester, N. Y.
aug26d6w5tif

CITY LAND OFFICE.

WE HAVE A GOOD FARM, WITH Good improvements, containing two hundred acres, in Juneau Co., Wisconsin, which we will sell for five hundred dollars, cash. The improvements on said Farm cost near six hundred dollars. For further particulars call at our office. Title clear.
aug19 OGDEN & WALL.

FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 143 ACRES UNDER a good state of cultivation, 60 acres under the plow, 20 miles from this city, three miles west of Waukesha, the County Seat, on the line of the M. & M. R. R.; plenty of timber, well watered, good orchard and other fruit, good Frame House and Barn. Price $4,000, including crops; terms made easy. Also for sale, the stock of the cows, 2 yoke of oxen. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, No. 2 Merrill's Block, or C. C. Sweet on the place.
jy13d13m3 J. M. LEFFERT.

FOR SALE.

LOT 13, BLOCK 76, FRONTING ON Jackson Street, 7th Ward, City of Milwaukee. Terms liberal. Enquire of FRED A. MOSER, 64 Front Street, New York City.
je21d1m90m

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

GRAND CHANCE TO EXCHANGE Farm Mortgage Bonds.—I have left with me a large quantity of Bonds in Texas, to exchange for Farm Mortgage Bonds in Wisconsin. The property is worth from three to five times the amount. It is known that there is no State in the Union where the property is so desirable and on the increase as it is in Texas. Any one wishing to exchange for property mentioned, if they will call at the City Land Offices of Ogden & Wall, they can ascertain all information they want.
jy25 CALEB WALL, City Auc tioneer.

CITY LAND OFFICE

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING VALuable Property, which we are authorized to exchange for City Property improved or for Dwelling Houses and Lots in Seventh, First or Fourth Wards: One thousand acres in the counties of Fourteen thousand and sixty-six acres of valuable Pine Lands, in Marquette county, Michigan. The Lands are surrounded by Valuable Mines. Prefer having unencumbered property, but would exchange for property that is encumbered. Call at the office and learn the terms, &c.
aug26d6w5tif OGDEN & WALL.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO SELL or rent his premises, situated on Walnut street, between Jackson and Van Buren streets. The house contains seven rooms, and has a good cistern and well of water. Also, a good stable and other conveniences. Terms easy. Enquire on the premises.
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Dry Goods.

1859. New Spring and Summer 1859.

DRY GOODS!

J. L. DAVIS,

178 East Water St., Milwaukee,

IS NOW RECEIVING ONE OF THE

Largest and Best Selected Stocks of Goods

Ever brought to this market, to which will be added, from time to time, during the season,

THE LATEST NOVELTIES

Our arrangements are such that

We fear no Competition!

As we have a buyer constantly in the market. We are determined to give our customers

THE LARGEST AMOUNT OF GOODS FOR

The Smallest Amount of Money!

OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

Is very full and attractive, containing Black and Fancy Silks, Tissues, Delaines, Challies, Barèges, Lawns, Grenadines, Robe de Paris, Robe'n Quilt, Brilliants, &c.,

IN OUR

White Goods and Linen Department

Will be found Irish Linens, Linen Damasks, Napkins, Table Cloths, Crash, Doylies, Cambrics, Jaconetts, Counterpanes, Embroideries, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

IN THE

CLOTH DEPARTMENT,

Is a full stock of French and German Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Cottonades, Doeskins, Summer Stuffs, Jeans, &c.

IN OUR

SHAWL AND MANTILLA ROOM

We have a fine assortment of Broche, Long and Square, Silk, Stella, Paris Fancy Border, Cashmere, Crape Shawls, Silk Sisters, Lace and Silk Mantillas. We have also a full assortment of

Hosiery, Gloves, Yankee Notions, Trimmings,

BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS,

PRINTS, HOOP SKIRTS, &c., &c.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT

Is unusually full of all kinds of

DRY GOOD AND YANKEE NOTION

Which we are offering to Merchants

CHEAP FOR CASH!!

J. L. DAVIS,
178 East Water Street,
sep20b224d1y Milwaukee.

GREAT BARGAINS!

MAY BE EXPECTED, AT

187 East Water Street,

AS THAT

Immense Stock of Dry Goods!!

MUST BE CLOSED OUT!

Without Respect to Cost!!

BY THE ASSIGNEE.

ap18t157d1f JOSEPH CARY, Assignee.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

Fall Style Hats for 1859.

UNCLE BEN

WILL ISSUE BEEBE & CO.'S, LEARY & CO.'S, and HIS OWN STYLES of

MOLESKIN HATS,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18TH,

For the Fall and Winter Trade, the same day the Fashions are issued in New York;

CALL AND SEE THEM,

AT 150 EAST WATER STREET.

aug18d66d1m B. THROOP.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,

Manufactured and Sold at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—BY—

J. A. Benedict,

152 EAST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE.

NOTICE.

ONLY FOUR DOLLARS,

OWING TO THE LOW PRICE OF LAbor, caused by the scarcity of money, I shall hereafter be able to furnish the Citizens of Milwaukee with a very superior quality and style of HATS, Made of my own manufacture, at the low price of FOUR DOLLARS.

I shall make as heretofore, a Five Dollar Hat, but of a much better quality.

Hats made to order at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit to a T, or no sale.

☞ Remember the place, 152 East Water St.
oct29d29dly J. A. BENEDICT

Alcohol, Oils, &c.

Oils! Oils!!

Camphene, Camphene!!

BURNING FLUID!

ALCOHOL, ALCOHOL!!

VARNISHES!

STARCH! STARCH!!

At Wholesale.

Also, a complete assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

BOTH ROUND AND FLAT WICK.

At as Low Prices as can be obtained in Eastern Markets.

Patton & Williams,
Oil & Com. Merchants,
151 East Water st.
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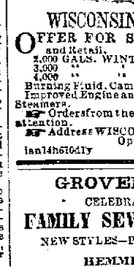


WISCONSIN OIL COMPANY

OFFER FOR SALE, AT WHOLESALE

1,000 GALS. WINTER SPERM OIL.
3,000 " ELEPHANT OIL.
1,000 " BLEACHED WHALE OIL.

Burning Fluid, Camphene and Alcohol.
Improved Engine and Signal Oil for Railroads and Steamboats.

☞ Orders from the Country will meet with prompt attention.

☞ Address WISCONSIN OIL CO., 22 Spring St., Opposite the American House, Milwaukee, Wis.
jan14h616d1y

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!!

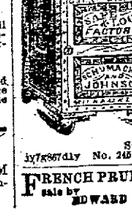
NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125.

HEMMERS, $5 EXTRA.

THESE MACHINES SEW FROM TWO Spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of either thread; the Hem, Fell, Gather, and Seam in superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour*.

Office of Exhibition and Sale, 495 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ A. FRENCH, Agent, Main st., Milwaukee.
jy18d25d1y-24o

SCHUMACHER & JOHNSON



MANUFACTURERS of the Great Western Fire, Powder, and

Special Notices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

J. A. MAY, PROFESSOR OF DANCING and Calisthenics, respectfully acquaints his numerous friends and patrons that he will resume his classes for the season in Good Templar's Hall, Bowman's Block, near the Post Office, on Saturday, the 1st of October. He deems it necessary to intimate thus early, in consequence of a report being circulated to the effect that he was about to leave the city. aug21675dlw

Burnett's Cocoaine.
Burnett's Cocoaine.
Burnett's Cocoaine.

A COMPOUND OF COCOA-NUT OIL, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness it is without an equal.

It prevents the Hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scaly skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle,

Burnett's Cocoaine.
Burnett's Cocoaine.
Burnett's Cocoaine.

TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 19, 1857.

MESSRS. J. BURNETT & CO.—I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others, similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy.

Yours, very truly,
SUSAN R. POPE.

Burnett's Cocoaine.
Burnett's Cocoaine.
Burnett's Cocoaine.

A single application renders the hair, (no matter how stiff and dry,) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be *the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston.

For sale by dealers generally, at 50 cents a bottle. aug1594dlm

A CARD TO THE "LADIES."

Dr. Duponce's Golden Periodical Pills
FOR FEMALES.

THE COMBINATION OF INGREDIENTS in Dr. Duponce's Golden Pills are perfectly harmless. They have been used in the private practice of old Dr. Duponce for over thirty years, and thousands of ladies can testify to their great and never failing success in almost every case, in correcting irregularities, relieving painful and distressing menstruation, particularly at the change of life. From five to ten pills will cure that common yet dreadful complaint, the Whites. Nearly every lady in the land suffers from that complaint. The above pill has permanently cured thousands, and will cure you if you use them. They cannot harm you, on the contrary, they remove all obstructions, restore nature to its proper channel, and invigorate the whole system. Ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family, will find these pills a successful preventative. Pregnant Females, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these pills while pregnant, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admonition although their mildness would prevent any mischief to the health—otherwise, these pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price $3,00 per box. H. BOSWORTH & SONS,
Wholesale Agents for Milwaukee.

They will supply the trade at Proprietor's prices, and furnish circulars, and show cards. Sold also by H. Fox, jr., 152 East Water St., J. M. Alcott 268, J. H. Tesch, 2 Spring St., A. G. Kreidler & Co., 19 Spring St. "Ladies" by enclosing $1, to H. Bosworth & Sons, or either of the above Agents, can have the above Golden Pills sent to any part of the country (confidentially) by mail.

N. B.—Be particular in asking for Dr. Duponce's Golden Pills, and remember, they are not a secret nostrum, every agent is given the receipt composing the Pills, and they will tell you they are the best and safest Pill for Females, ever introduced since the science of Medicine dawned upon the world.

sep31b227d4wly.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it is the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arise from teething or from any other cause.

Its soothing effects are estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞ None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 13 Cedar street New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice.
jel5d1dw&1wlr.

R. R. R.

RAD COUGH, RAGING BLOOD, NIGHT SWEATS CURED.—Mr. Artemus Rudder, of Niles, writes.

For four months I have been troubled with a very bad cough. I got so bad lately that I have at times raised large quantities of blood and some pus. This frightened me, for I thought I had the Consumption. Night after night I was bathed in sweat; so that I was, when I came under your treatment, little better than a "withered bud." I commenced the use of the Ready Relief, Renovating Resolvent, and Regulators, which I got from Dr. J. Lorimore, of this place. I bathed my chest and throat with Ready Relief, took the Resolvent three times per day, internally, and from one to three Regulators every night. The first night I took the Relief and Resolvent, I slept in peace. I have had no return of the disease from that night. In two weeks I was completely restored. Have now a good appetite, and am growing quite fat. Very truly,

Niles, Mich., Sept. 10, '52. ARTEMUS RUDDER.

R. R. R. Office, 162 Fulton street, New York.

R R R is sold by C. Harrington, Bosworth & Sons L. P. Lake, and J. H. Tesch, Milwaukee, and by drug gists everywhere. aug19daw2w

Clothing.

NEW

SPRING GOODS

—AT—

SWAFFIELD'S

Clothing Emporium!

196 EAST WATER STREET.

may31d349dly

JAMES A. SWAIN,

OF THE LATE FIRM OF MAGIE & SWAIN, will remain at the old stand,

No. 93 East Water Street,

Where he will be happy to welcome the patrons of the former house. ap23d123dly

Livery & Boarding Stables.

J. H. BUTLER. D. T. POST.

LIVERY & BOARDING STABLE.

Foot of Mason St. near the old Post Office.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE REMOVED their stock from the stable formerly occupied by them, corner of Main and Huron streets, to the building the two in one, making the largest and best appointed livery establishment in the entire West. We shall be glad to see our friends and customers, good and stylish carriout as any similar establishment in the city. Particular attention given to furnishing Carriages and Hearses for funerals. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to meet a continuance of the same. BUTLER & POST.

may31d&dlm.

DATES—ARABIAN IN FRAILS, FOR sale by EDWARD TRUSLOW,
half 118 East Water st

THE SENTINEL.

Terms of the Sentinel.

CASH, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY, delivered in City, per annum	$7,00
do do do six months	4,00
do do do three months	2,00
do do do per week	15
Papers to the Trade, per hundred	2,00
Payable to L. SCOVILLE, City Circulator.	
DAILY, by mail, per annum	7,00
do do six months	4,00
do do three months	2,00
TRI-WEEKLY, per annum	4,00
do six months	2,00
do three months	1,00
WEEKLY, per annum	1,50
do six months	1,00
do three months	50
CLUB RATES FOR THE WEEKLY.	
To clubs of four (to one address) per annum	5,00
do do five do do do	6,00
do do ten do do do	10,00

Address JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN
Publishers Daily Sentinel Milwaukee, Wis.

Thrilling Sketch.

Alexander Dumas Pere, is furnishing sensation items from Russia. Here is an instance from his own experience, in the highest order of the French school of intensity, compared with whose writers our American diableric Ledger writers dwindle into common place:

We left the room with a turnkey behind us, and walked on until we found ourselves opposite the prison. The gaoler opened it, went in, and lighted a lantern. We followed. We went down ten steps, passed a row of dungeons, then down ten more, but did not stop. We went down five more and then stopped at the one marked No. 11. He gave a silent signal, it seemed in this abode of the dead as if he had lost the power of speech. There was at this time a frost of at least twenty degrees outside.

At the depth where we found ourself, it was mingled with a damp which penetrated to the bone; my marrow was frozen, and yet I wiped the perspiration from my brow. The door opened, we went down six damp and slippery steps, and found ourselves in a dungeon of six square feet. I fancied by the light of the lantern, that I saw a human form moving in it. The governor remained on the last step and said to the prisoner:

"Rise and dress yourself."

I had a curiosity to know to whom this order was addressed.

"Turn on the light," said I to the gaoler. I then saw a thin and pallid old man rise up. He had evidently been immured in this dungeon in the same clothes he had on when arrested, but they had fallen off him piecemeal, and he was only dressed in a ragged pelisse. Through the rags his naked, bony, shivering body could be seen.

Perhaps this body had been covered with splendid garments, perhaps the ribbons of most noble orders had once crossed his panting chest. At present he was only a living skeleton that had lost rank, dignity, name, and was called No. 11. He rose, and wrapped himself in the fragments of his ragged pelisse, without uttering a complaint; his body was bowed down, conquered by prison damp, time, it might be hunger. His eye was haughty, almost menacing.

"It is good," said the governor. "Come." He was the first to go out.

The prisoner threw a parting glance on his cell, his stone bench, his water jug and rotten straw. He uttered a sigh, yet it was impossible that he could regret anything of this. He followed the governor and passed before me.

I shall never forget the glance he turned upon me in passing, and the reproach that was concentrated upon it.

"So young," it seemed to say, "and already obeying tyranny."

I turned away; that glance had pierced my heart like a dagger. He passed the door of the dungeon. How long was it since he entered it? Perhaps he did not know himself. He must have ceased for a long time counting days and nights. On reaching the governor's door we found two sledges waiting.—The prisoner was ordered into the one that had brought us, and we followed him—the governor by his side, I in front. The other sledge was occupied by four soldiers.

Where were we going? I knew not.—What were we going to do? I was equally ignorant. I had only to see—the action itself did not concern me.

We started.

Through my position the old man's knees were between mine. I felt them tremble. The governor was wrapped in his furs. I was buttoned up in my military coat, and yet the cold reached us. The prisoner was almost naked, but the governor had offered him no covering. For a moment I thought of taking off my coat and offering it to him. The governor guessed my intention.

"It is not worth while," he said.

Soon we reached the Nava again, and our sledges took the direction of Constradt. The wind came off the Baltic and blew furiously; the sleet cut our faces. Though our eyes had become accustomed to the darkness, we could not see ten yards before us.

At last we stopped in the midst of a furious storm. We must have been about a league and a half from St. Petersburg. The governor got off the sledge and went up to the other. The soldiers had already got off, holding the tools they had been ordered to bring.

"Cut a hole in the ice," the governor said to them.

I could not refrain a cry of terror. I began to apprehend.

"Ah," said the old man, with an accent resembling the laugh of a skeleton, "then the Empress does still remember me?"

Of what Empress was he talking? Three had passed away in succession—Annie, Elizabeth, and Catherine. It was evident he still believed he was living under one of them, and he did not know even the name of the man who had ordered his death.

What was the obscurity of the night compared with that of the tomb.

The four soldiers then set to work. They broke the ice with their hammers, cut it with their axes, and raised the blocks with the lever. All at once they started back; the ice was broken, the water was rising.

"Come down," said the Governor to the old man. The order was useless, for he had already done so. Kneeling on the ice he was praying fervently.

The governor gave an order in a low tone to the soldiers; then he came back to my side, for I had not left the sledge. In a minute the prisoner rose.

"I am ready," he said.

The four soldiers rushed upon him.

I turned my eyes away, but though I did not see, I heard the noise of a body hurled into the abyss. In spite of myself I turned around. The old man had disappeared. I forgot that I had no right to give orders, but shouted to the driver, "away, away."

"Stop," cried the Governor. The sledge which had already moved forward, stopped again.

"All is not finished," said the Governor to me in French.

"What have we to do?" I asked.

"Wait!" he replied.

We waited half an hour.

"The ice has set," said one of the soldiers.

"Art thou sure?"

He struck the spot where the hole had so lately yawned; the water had become solid again.

"We can go," said the Governor.

The horses started at a full gallop, and in less than ten minutes we reached the fortress.

CONSTRUCTION AND SPEED OF LOCOMOTIVES.—A writer in the London Engineer states that if a locomotive be made to exert its full power at a speed of five miles per hour, the pressure upon the pistons at the commencement of each stroke will be within a few pounds of that in the boiler. Increase the speed to fifty miles an hour, and perhaps not above one-half of the boiler pressure can be counted upon, even with an early cut off. True, if the piston were to move at the same velocity as that at which steam would naturally expand—more than two thousand feet per second in a vacuum—there could be no available pressure whatever; and hence the greater the speed of the piston the less working pressure is to be expected. But as probably no locomotive piston ever yet made twenty-five feet, or even, perhaps, twenty feet per second—the ordinary speed at high velocities being hardly fifteen feet—the great diminution of the cylinder pressure at high speeds cannot be ascribed to the mere speed of the piston, but is to be attributed rather to the inability of the boiler to supply the increased drain of steam, at its original density, when worked at a low velocity.

A boiler which could only evaporate one hundred cubic feet of water at ten miles an hour, to vaporize six hundred feet at sixty miles—or, by cutting off at half stroke at the latter speed only, even three hundred cubic feet, would be too much to expect. Yet, notwithstanding the low density of the steam in the cylinder, at very high speeds, the full pressure is maintained within the boiler.—With a good engine the steam guage is hardly permitted to fall below one hundred and ten pounds at any speed, and one hundred and twenty-five pounds are as likely to be maintained. There can be little else, then, excepting the resistance interposed to the flow of the steam, to prevent an equilibrium of pressure in the boiler and cylinder at an ordinary speed. If the cylinder were situated within the boiler, and if the cylinder covers could be instantaneously removed and replaced, to admit or exclude the steam thro' the entire opening of the cylinder ends, there could be no doubt then that the pressure upon the piston would be almost exactly that throughout the boiler, even at the highest rates of speed. The higher the pressure the greater may be the degree of expansive working, and the greater, therefore, the economy.

A YANKEE who recently returned from Newfoundland, says that the fog is so thick that he used to drive a nail in it to hang his hat on.

WHY is a pig's tail like a carving knife?—Because it is flourished over a ham.

Our Agricultural Tools Abroad.

In a recent letter of our Paris correspondent it was announced that at a great trial of reaping-machines at the Emperor's farm at Fonillense, all three of the prizes for foreign machines were won by American machines. The official account of the trial, since received, shows that forty-five machines were announced, but twenty-five only offered on the ground for trial. Lots of wheat and oats of equal arena had previously been surveyed and staked out, and at a signal the machines were started in order. The jury, after due trial, awarded the 1st prize, of 1,000 francs ($200) and gold medal, to Burgess & Key's improved McCormick machine; the 2d prize, of 500 francs and silver medal, to Walter A. Wood of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., for his improved Manny machine; and the 3d prize, of 300 francs and bronze medal, to Robert & Co. of Paris, for their improved Manny machine.

The Burgess & Key improvement consists in having hollow wooden cylinders, with tin Archimedian screws around them, so placed on an incline behind the cutter-bar, that the cut grain is worked sidewise, by another cylinder twisted, so that on touching the ground, the butts lie towards the machine, and the grain is in a continuous swath ready for raking. We had frequent opportunity of seeing this machine at work in England and on the Continent of Europe last Summer. It does at times very good work, sometimes as rapidly as two acres per hour, but it is clumsily made, and frequently requires the services of one or two men, beside the driver, to free the cylinders, when the crop is wet or badly lodged. We believe it may be made a better self-raker than any other in use. The Wood-Manny machine has been well received in Great Britain, two hundred having been sold this year and last by Mr. Cranston, the foreign agent, in fifteen months. We desire to caution the inventors of agricultural implements against risking much in sending their goods to Europe. There can be no question but that many of our farm tools are more effective than those in use in England, but the prejudices of English farmers must not be forgotten, nor the peculiarities of their case.

Farmers here buy new tools because they like their appearance and judge they will do good work; farmers in England do not. They wait for Lord this one, and the Duke of so-and-so, to spend their money in experiment, and after all, die with solemn injunctions on their grandchildren not to try inno-vangled tools. Hence, although American farm tools were glorified in the illustrious success of McCormick, in 1851, there have not been sold in all Europe up to the present time as many reapers as McCormick will have sold from his shop in Chicago; so, although American genius has been crowned afresh by the hands of his Majesty Napoleon III., our inventors have no cause to conclude therefrom that a new fortune awaits their first shipment of implements to France.

An instructive chapter might be written on the failures of American inventions in Europe; not because many of them were not first-rate, but because Europe is far behind us in the ease with which it accommodates itself to new tools. Now and then we hear of some fortunate man who does well with his invention, but many more waste their money in vain attempts to introduce American tools abroad. Taking into account all who would purchase American tools in England within ten years, the whole country may fairly be set down as equal to *one* of our second class States—no more and no less. Beside the home trade, there is a certain exportation to the Colonies, but for those places goods might as well be sent from this country. Already a considerable trade has arisen between the United States and South Africa, and Australia, and to some extent with India.

French agriculture is in a very depressed condition—old tools used, and old systems in vogue in most of the Departments; and while the Emperor is making strenuous efforts to improve their breeds of cattle and their farm practices, there is very little disposition to use our effective instruments of tillage. In Belgium, things are not much better. Burgess & Key have had their machine patented there four years, and yet their agent had succeeded a year ago in getting into use only a single machine. Two others had been made, one of which was at the factory, and the other at Brussels, in the Government Museum. There was but one mowing machine in the country, and that—the Eagle Machine, made by Nourse, Mason & Co. of Boston—was on the same farm with the reaper.—*N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 24th.*

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ap22

TO FISHERMEN.

WE HAVE A SMALL CONSIGNMENT of Seine and other articles of *Fishermen's Twine*, which we will sell at cost to close out the lot. Also, Chalk Lines and other varieties of small cord or sale cheap. mar19 NOONAN & McNAB.

H. NIEDECKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
STATIONERS,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
RULERS AND BINDERS.

BINDERS STOCK, PRINTING INK, AND Fine Papers, always on hand in large quantities. Antique binding in the neatest style. No. 219 East Water St., Kneeland's Block, Milwaukee.
Ap8-d23dly

Wood, Lumber, &c.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

JONES & POPE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in the various kinds of very best Coal, for Steam,

THE SENTINEL.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, August 31, 1859.

Money Matters.

Eastern exchange continues in good supply at 1¾ @ 2 cent premium. As yet the demand for money is only moderate; but the banks, nevertheless, discriminate losely the offerings for discount. The increased shipments of produce at Chicago have t.. ,nt a good supply of exchange to that market. Yesterday the banks were selling it there at 1¾ @ cent, while street rates went down to 1¾ and were slow at that.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, in its money article of Tuesday, says:

Eastern exchange declined at Chicago to-day, to 1¾ prem., and Illinois and Wisconsin currency advanced in this market, in proportion, the present discount being 1¾. The tendency is to a further improvement. It is anticipated that exchange will decline, in Chicago, within a short time, to 1 ⅝ cent. Missouri currency was also better to day, owing to the action of the banks on Saturday night, noticed fully in another place, and there was a good demand for the paper at 1 ⅝ cent, with some sales at ¾ dis. The regular rate is still 1 dis., dealers not being willing to make any permanent chance, until they see how the new plan, adopted at St. Louis, works.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 30.—Receipts: 3,605 bbls flour, 71,358 bus wheat, 16,632 bus corn, 6,935 bus oats, 507 bus barley.

The wheat market opened firm to-day, and under a good inquiry by shippers, advanced 1c on spring grades over the highest prices paid yesterday. Winter wheat, however, was quiet, and prices were easy, and sold at a decline of 1@2c. About 65,000 bushels changed hands, at $1,05 for No. 1 white on track; 85c for No. 2 white in store; 80c for No. 1 red on track; 75c for No. 2 red in store; 73@74c for No. 1 spring in store, and 70@72c for No. 2 spring in store—closing quiet at 74c for No. 2 spring and 71@72c for No. 2 spring. Flour was less inquired for and the market was not so brisk. About 700 bbls were sold at $4,90@5,00 for good to choice spring extras. Winter brands still dull and neglected. There was a fair demand for corn to-day, and the market was a shade firmer. About 80,000 bushels were sold at 60@60¾c afloat for good to prime canal; 59@60¾c for No. 1 in store; and 57@57½c for No. 2. Oats were less active to-day—buyers and sellers being ½@1c apart. About 9,000 bushels were sold at 25c for No. 1 in store; and 27½ c. f. o. b. for a canal boat load, the market closing firm. Rye steady at 54c. No. 1 barley in request at 45c in store. Higher sales quiet and unchanged. Timothy seed a shade lower—sales of good to prime being made at $1,95@2,00, and for extra choice, $2,05 delivered. Hides quiet. Freights unchanged. Vessels take cargoes of corn to Buffalo at 8c, and wheat at 9½c.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.—Receipts last week, 9,464,875 feet of lumber; 968,000 shingles; 1,582,750 pcs lath; 4,000 posts; 4,000 pickets; 142,044 feet square timber.—Shipments during the same period: 4,859,664 feet lumber; 3,277,000 shingles; 147,630 pcs lath; 5,622 feet square timber; 5,246 posts. The receipts of lumber show a falling off, but yesterday and to-day the arrivals are very heavy. The market has been very dull and weak for cargoes, and prices have ranged from $8,50@8,75. Most of the dealers are buying by inspection, and cargoes do not average over $8,50. The city demand is very light, but there is a slight improvement in the inquiry for the interior. Dealers have been selling common boards during the week at $8@8,50—a decline of 50c. Fencing is also a trifle lower. Upper qualities unchanged. A few small lots of shingles have been sold afloat at $2,12½@2,25, and No. 1 are at $1,75. The market for lath is quiet at $1@1,12½ afloat.

Breadstuffs, &c.

Receipts and shipments of flour and grain for the past 24 hours:

	Receipts. Flour, Wheat,	Oats,	Corn,	Barley,	Rye,
	bbls.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.
By M&Mis RR	123	9,300	....	....	140
By M&Mis RR	470	5,260	....	127	....
By R R R	20	5,902	....	....	....
By Mad'or RR	160	6,841	305	....	351
Total.....	773	26,493	305	....	351
	Shipments.				
To Buffalo. ...	....	12,960	....	....	140
To Other Ports.	10	....	....	....	....
Total.....	10	12,960	....	....	140

Our table includes receipts by the Mil & Watertown, and Mil. & Horicon roads for two days.

The wheat market was tolerably active and steady to-day, at yesterday's closing figures, sales amounting to about 12,000 bus at 71@72c for No. 1 spring, 65@66c for No. 2, and 56c for extra club. The principal transactions were in No. 1 at 71c in store, comparatively little going beyond that figure. Sellers were very reluctant to come down to the views of buyers on extra, and we heard of but one sale at the price millers were disposed to pay for ordinary qualities. The market closed weak, and less active than in the morning. A few lots of country extra flour changed hands at $5,15 @ 5, and a favorite brand of city extra at $4,50 free on board. Oats were scarce, 28c being freely offered without bringing any upon the market. Corn firm. We note an increased enquiry for barley, but it continues to come in very sparingly.

MILWAUKEE DAILY MARKET.

Wednesday—7 P. M.

FREIGHTS—No charters reported to-day.

FLOUR—Sales indicate a lower market. They are 75 bbls superfine at $5,50; 120 bbls country spring extra at $5,75; 200 bbls "Empire" do at $4,00; 100 bbls "Stone Mills" (city) extra at $4,50.

WHEAT—Market steady with largerl receipts, closing rather weak. Sales 10,150 bus as follows: 4,700 bus No. 1 spring in lots at 71c; 1,500 bus do at 72c; 1 000 bus, by sample, at 73c; 1,800 bus do at 73½c; 1,300 bus do at 75c; 300 bus extra club at 76c; 300 bus No. 2 at 68c; 1,050 bus No. 2 at 69c; 100 bus red winter at 70c.

OATS—Scarce, with considerable enquiry, and 26c freely offered.

CORN—Sheller 62½c.

BARLEY—Receipts light, and demand increasing; 45 @50c offered for new. We note a sale of 100 bus at 50c.

RYE—52@53c.

POTATOES—Selling at 40 to 50c for common to good qualities.

EGGS—Worth 16@18c by the bbl.

BUTTER—Firkin 11@12½c; fresh roll 18@19c for good to prime.

HIDES—Green 6c; do salted 7@8c; dry salted 12@13c; dry flint 14@15c.

SALT—Solar, coarse, $1,35; solar, ground, $1,20; dairy $2,25; fine $1,25.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROADS.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI R. R., Aug. 31—113 bbls flour, 9,800 bus wheat, 140 bus rye, 2 bbls eggs, 200 lbs butter, 1,600 lbs hay, 8,590 lbs sundries, 10 tons stone.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD, Aug. 31.—410 bbls flour, 3,200 bus wheat, 5,155 ft lumber, 16,011 lbs sundries, 1,460 lbs hides, 127 bus barley, 10 tons pig iron, 18 casks ashes.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN R. R., Aug. 30-31.—59 bbls flour, 3,502 bus wheat, 6 bbls eggs, 410 lbs butter, 1,317 lbs sundries.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & HORICON R. R., Aug 30-31.—6,341 bus wheat, 166 bbls flour, 808 bus oats, 362 bus barley, 610 lbs sundries, 2,250 lbs hides, 1,620 lbs rags.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 31—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Heavy and 10@20c lower; sales 2,100 bbls at 4,40 for superfine state; 4,40@4,60 for ex do; 4,05@4,40 for superfine; 4,40@5,40 for common to good extra western; 4 85@5,10 for old; 5,20@5,40 for fancy and shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; closing heavy. Canadian flour lower; sales 150 bbls at 4,90@5,50 for extra. Small sales Rye flour at 3,80@4,30.

WHEAT—Unchanged; sales 5,500 bus at 1,26 for new red southern; 1,29@1,30 for white do; 1,35@1,36 for new white Mich and red Zimmerman on private terms.

RYE—Firm; sales 1,000 bus at 81c.

BARLEY—Dull; sales 1,000 bus barley malt at 90c, 38c for new; 10c lower; sales 16,000 bush at 89 for new mixed western; 99 for new inferior white southern.

OATS—Quiet and dull; 38@38 for old state; 37@39 for western; 38@41 for Canadian.

WHISKY—Heavy and dull; sales 150 bbls at 20@23, closing at 23½.

PORK—Firmer; sales 3,300 bbls at 15,00@15.12 for mess; 10,45@10,75 for prime; 15,00 for prime mess; 15,75 for thin fat. Cutting 2,000 bbls mess, sellers option, 60 days, at 14,50; a contract for 1,000 bbls mess was also settled at 14,75.

BEEF—Dull; sales 125 bbls at 5,50@6,00 for ex prime; 7,00@7,25 for prime mess; 8,00@11,00 for repacked City; 12-@12,50 for extras. Small sales beef hams at 16,00@ 17,75.

BACON—Unchanged; sales 100 tierces bagged hams at 11½.

CUT MEATS—Firmer; sales 165 packages at 6¼ for shoulders; 8¾ for hams.

LARD—Quiet; sales 150 bbls at 10@10¾ for No. 1 city to prime western.

BUTTER—Firm; sales 217 for Ohio, 10@21 for State.

CHEESE—Firm, 8@9 as to quality.

TOBACCO—The sale to-day of Cuba and States seed was well attended, and unsatisfactory prices.—More than one-fourth of the lots were withdrawn.

STOCKS—Much excitement pervaded; owing to the inability of a heavy buyer at the morning board to take his stocks, consequently the market was much depressed. Tenn 6's 77; N. C 7's; Gal & Chi 60.

BUFFALO MARKET.

BUFFALO, August 31—8 P. M.

FLOUR—Inactive and steady; sales 100 bbls.

WHEAT—@2c lower; sales 8,000 bush old Mil. club at 70; 5,000 bush new Chi spring at 68; 6,000 red Ohio at 1,68; white do at 1,72½.

CORN—Steady; sales 6,000 bus No 1 Ill, at 60½.

OATS—Dull and lower; sales 15,000 bush.

BARLEY—Lower.

RYE—Quiet.

WHISKY Nominal at 25c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—To New York per 8,000 bush wheat, 31,000 bus corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—1,000 bbls flour; 28,000 bush wheat; 51,000 bush corn; 4,000 bush oats.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—6 P. M.

BEEVES—Advanced a trifle on better grades, nearly all of which were sold; poorer qualities about same as last week; prices ranged from 6 to 11, the latter in a few sales only of rare quality. Receipts 8,000.

SHEEP—25@50 higher. Lambs selling at fair rates. Receipts 12,000, a falling off of nearly 3,000 from last week.

SWINE—Active at 5¾@6¾ for corn fed; receipts about 3,000.

MONTREAL MARKET.

MONTREAL, August 26th.

FLOUR—Extras continue dull; $5.25 to $5 50 for single, and $5,50 to $6 for double, being the asking prices. Sales are in better demand; sales are 2,000 barrels lots on the market. Superfine No. 1—Sales of many can are reported at $4,60; from that to $4,85, for better samples, being the present range. Superfine No. 2 —$4,20 to $4,40, according to quality; little offering. Unbrandable unchanged; demand light.

GRAIN—One cargo No. 1 Chicago spring wheat, to arrive, sold on private terms. Coarse grains are arriving in small quantities; barley being taken at 53c per 48 lbs; and oats at 40@42½c.

PROVISIONS—Sales of mess pork, in quantity at $16,50; holders now ask $17. Prime mess offered at $14,50 to $15, but is very heavy. In prime there is nothing doing; it is held at $14. Butter in greater demand; sales at 13½@14½c.

ARRIVALS OF MERCHANDIZE.

Per Propeller Evergreen City—Collingwood Line —G. Dousman, Agent.

FOR THE CITY.—H J Fowler, 2 bales bags; Bradford Bros, 9 pkgs goods; J F & Sn, 5 boxes.

FOR THE COUNTRY.—W Coates, Elkader, Iowa, 25 pkgs h wre, 19 pkgs goods, 1 bdl carpets; D K Hobart, McGregor, 27 cases b and shoes; C Sweet, Mitchell, Iowa, 6 pkgs goods; Coates Bros, Dubuque, Ia, 12 pkgs goods.

NOTICE.

OWING TO THE LATE DISASTROUS fire in Young's Block, we have opened an office for the present in the basement of Store No. 16 Wisconsin Street, where we can be found, between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock, for the purpose of arranging our accounts, &c.

DEMOS & RAYMOND.

Milwaukee, June 23d, '59. jn23

MARINE.

Port of Milwaukee, August 31, 1859.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Detroit, McBride, Grand Haven, 34 pass
Steamship Milwaukee, Cross, Grand Haven, 32 tons mdz, 24 bbls tobacco, 1 ch tea, 5 hlf bbls tobacco, 33 pass
Ditto,—30 pass, and a large quantity of miscellaneous freight
Steamer Traveler, Sweeney, Chicago
Steamer City of Cleveland, Keith, Chicago, 700 excursionists
Steamer Gazelle, Butlin, Two Rivers, 100 pkgs fish, 6 pkg sundries
Propeller Chicago, Herrick, Buffalo, 743 pkgs mdz, 255 pkgs iron, 11 pkgs liquor, 44 pkgs hardware
Propeller Ontonagon, Wilkins, Chicago, 75m ft lumber
Propeller Evergreen City, Chamberlain, Collingwood. Sundries, 51 bxs boots and shoes, 19 bxs dry goods
Propeller Tonawanda, Palmer, Chicago, 800 baskets peaches, 50 pkgs sundries
Propeller Racine, Britt, Chicago
Brig St. Louis, Bingham, Oconto, 120m lumber
Schooner Triumph, Leigh, Chicago, 23 casks
Schooner Wayne, Ferdinand, Centreville, 50 cords wood
Schooner J. Harbridge, Johnson, Pt Washington, 100 cds wood
Schooner Sacramento, Lambert, Amsterdam, 75 cords wood
Schooner Undine, Thompson, Manitowoc, 80m ft lumber, 130m lath
Schooner Driver, Davidson, Green Bay, 20m ft lumber, 250m lath

CLEARED.

Steamship Detroit, McBride, Grand Haven
Steamship Milwaukee, Cross, Grand Haven
Steamer Traveller, Sweeney, Chicago, 3 tons pig iron, 16 bxs shot, 75 bbls bbls beer, 69 qr do, 19 pkgs sundries
Steamer Gazelle, Butlin, Two Rivers, 6 tons mdz, 50 bbls flour, 3 bbls whiskey, 3 do pork, 15 bbls salt, 24 bbls sundries, 128 pkgs do, 350 green hides
Propeller Chicago, Herrick, Chicago
Propeller Racine, Britt, Buffalo, 150 bags wheat
Propeller Wenona, Huff, Chicago
Propeller Tonawanda, Palmer, Buffalo, 35 sacks rags, 175 bills hides, ½ bxs sundries
Schooner Triumph, Leigh, Chicago
Schooner Three Bells, Clifford, Buffalo, 125 bus wheat

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, August 31st.

☞ The following is a list of vessels passing Detroit foo Monday noon to Tuesday noon:

Up—Barks Adriatic; brigs John Young, Swan; schs. Dial, Cortlandt, J. C. Pendelton, Fairfield, Utica, Lucy Rauh, Banner, Sunshine; prop. Iron City.

Down—Prop. Rocket; brig Belle; schrs. Philena Mills, W. A. Adair, W. B. Hibbard, Sarah Hibbert, Twin Sisters.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

Carlisle & Staughton,

SEAMAN'S BLOCK, HURON ST.,

AGENTS FOR

HALL, CARROLL & CO.'S

Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

CINCINNATI, August 11th, 1859.

MESSRS. HALL, CARROLL & CO.—GENTLEMEN—In the extensive conflagration at last night, our Safe, manufactured by you, which we have now been visited for many years, and in which our entire capital is contained, five stories high, containing a large stock of silk goods, and our entire machinery, together with all the machinery necessary for the manufacture of the same, was entirely consumed. The walls of the building were left standing, with the exception of our safe, one of Hall's Patent, bought about nine years ago, which came out perfectly unscathed and uninjured, and the superiority of workmanship, it may be well to state that it fell from the second story of the building to the cellar, on which it was covered by the debris of the burning buildings, and though we were unable to remove it, yet when it was opened, we found our books and all the contents entirely preserved and unimpaired by fire.

We take pleasure in making this statement to you and to the public, as we have confidence in your safes, and patent, as being fully entitled to their confidence.

aug21 BOYLE & CO.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

HENRY J. NAZRO & CO.

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, BELTING, AND TINMAN STOCK.

CASH SYSTEM.

HAVING ADOPTED THE CASH SYSTEM for the past year, seeing its advantages, particularly to our customers, we have concluded to continue selling our goods for Cash the coming year. We will sell as low as any other house to cash customers, at such prices that we know are better than they can do elsewhere, taking quality into consideration.

We are confident the CASH SYSTEM is the only true one, and shall make increased efforts to do business on that basis, and no house can successfully compete with us.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

To this Department, we call the especial attention of all in the city, country, and places tributary to Milwaukee, as possessing advantages to any store in the West, in the extent and variety of our assortment, numerous, and quality of the goods, superior to that which you generally find in Hardware Stores.

Please call upon us for such orders, and we will endeavour to please you, both in prices and goods. TERMS CASH.

TINNERS' STOCK.

We keep constantly on hand a fine stock of TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, SHEET ZINC, and everything used by Tinners. Our prices are low, and we are prepared to compete with any other place, LIBERAL AND NOT SELFISH. Please send us your orders with the cash, and the goods will be shipped without delay. apr15.

TO FISHERMEN.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED LARGE stock of Cotton Seine Twine assorted, from 12 to 60 thread; also a full stock Gilling Thread and Cotton Rope, which we sell very low for cash.

aug29 H. J. NAZRO & CO.

TO BROOM MAKERS.

WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF OUR FALL stock of Broom Sewing Twine, grey and colored, Winding Twine, Broom Wire, tinned and bright, from No. 21 to 25, all of which we are selling very low. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. H. J. NAZRO & CO.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE SEASON FOR PRESERVING Fruit is at hand. Call at Nazro's Building, where you will find a large assortment of Preserved Kettles, Sauce and Stew Pans. H. J. NAZRO & CO.

SOAP STONE GRIDDLES,

REQUIRING NO GREASE, CONSEQUENTLY, no disagreeable smoke arises during the process of baking griddle cakes. For sale by

H. J. NAZRO & CO.

SPORTSMEN ATTENTION.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE assortment of double and single shot guns, which we shall sell very cheap. Call and look at our stock. H. J. NAZRO & CO.

ROAD SCRAPERS.

A FEW OF THE ABOVE, FROM EASTern manufacturers, for sale by

H. J. NAZRO & CO.

WHEEL BARROWS.

SEVERAL HUNDRED RAIL ROAD wheel barrows for sale, cheap for cash by

H. J. NAZRO & CO.

GOODRICH & JOHNSON,

216 EAST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE, - - - - WISCONSIN,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

STOVES, RANGES,

HOT AIR FURNACES,

HOLLOW WARE, HEATERS, ROOFING,

GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES,

Silver Plated and Brittania Ware.

Manufacturers of PLANISH, PLAIN & JAPAN

TIN WARE,

In any shape desired, and dealers in all kinds of

Household Furnishing Goods.

In their line. Special attention will be given to all kinds of

JOBBING, TIN ROOFING, and putting up of EAVE TROUGHS & CONDUCTOR PIPES.

Galvanized Iron, Sheet Iron, Tin and Copper,

In large or small quantities, constantly on hand.—A large assortment of

KEROSENE AND FLUID LAMPS,

KEROSENE OIL,

CAMPHENE & BURNING FLUID.

Grateful for patronage already received, the subscribers hope for its continuance, and such an increase as the

BEST OF GOODS,

and the most faithful services will merit.

S. S. JOHNSON.

N. W. GOODRICH.

Milwaukee, June 1856. jeo3855-dly

ISAAC KINGSLEY. ANDREW M. PIERCE.

KINGSLEY & PIERCE,

GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS

No. 291 East Water Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Gas and Steam Pipes, Gas, Steam and Wat2r Cocks, Globe and Check Valves, Gauge Cocks, &c.

Always on hand,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GAS FIXTURES.

☞ Work done in a workmanlike manner, at short notice and lowest prices. je10855dly

Removed to 33 Wisconsin Street,

YOUNG'S NEW BLOCK.

SMITH & ZENTLEBEN,

PRACTICAL

GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in Gas and Steam Pipes, Lap Welded Boiler Flues, Gas, Steam and Water Cocks, Globe and Check Valves, Gauge Cocks, Steam Gauges, Oil Cups, &c. &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

A large assortment of

GAS FIXTURES.

☞ Work done in a workmanlike manner, at short notice and lowest rates. mar10-94dly

J. C. MITCHELL,

SUCCESSOR TO

VOSE, MITCHELL & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Agricultural Implements and Machines,

FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS

NO. 34 EAST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS. mar29-92wly

BIRD CAGES

AND

WILLOW WARE.

BLAIR & PERSONS, AT THEIR NEW Store, No. 156 East Water Street, are just opening the best assortment of Bird Cages and Willow Ware ever brought to this market, which they offer to the trade, or at retail, at the lowest prices.

Mil'kee, May 11th, 1859.

Machinery.

F. Y. HORNING'S

PLANING AND FLOORING MILL, AND SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY, at the old stand, east side of Milwaukee river, between Mason and Oneida streets, opposite Lodington & Co's Lumber Yard. Sash and Blinds and Doors always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices. Also an kinds of Mouldings for sale. jy14-657dly

BEST WHEEL

IN THE STATE.

EAGLE STEAM FOUNDRY,

WEST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT in the STATE

TURTON & SERCOMB,

MANUFACTURERS OF FLOUR, SAW and other Mill Gearing, together with Castings of all descriptions. Steam Engines of the latest improvements; Brass and Composition work.

Also, manufacturers of the celebrated Hayland & Turtle Water Wheel. It uses less water, in proportion to the power given, than any other wheel manufactured. It is adapted to either high or low heads of water, runs perfectly steady, and is not affected by ice or back-water. It has been tested satisfactorily to all who have used it, and that, together with its durability, gives it an entire superiority over all other wheels. Descriptive circulars, with reference, forwarded on application.

MILL STONES, BOLTING CLOTHS, SCREEN WIRE,

And Mill Furnishings, of all descriptions, at the shortest notice.

Also, Steam and Water Cocks, Steam Gauges and Whistles, Oil Pumps and Cans. Lignum Vitæ of all sizes.

THOMAS TURTON. JOHN SERCOMB.

jy14-657dly

IMPORTANT NOTICE

—TO—

MILLWRIGHTS AND OWNERS.

The Excelsior Water Wheel Co.

ARE MANUFACTURING A NEW KIND of Water Wheel, patented 14th May, and 16th December, 1858, by J. H. Fairchild, of Neenah. It involves an entirely new principle of construction, and of operating the gates, by which we obtain a greater maximum power than is offered by any other wheel now in use. Some of the advantages of this wheel are—

1st. We obtain the ENTIRE weight of the water, and have the advantage of its full head and fall, from water to wheel.

2d. It surpasses all other wheels in velocity and power.

3d. It is perfectly under the control of the workman, either when used to drive a large or small amount of machinery, and the efficiency of water is not diminished by reducing its motion, since it depends upon the weight of the column of water passing over the wheel per second, and a number of buckets are the same.

4th. It occupies less space than any other wheel—is placed inside the flume, near the SURFACE of the water, and is by far the cheapest.

5th. The wheel is very strong, being made of iron, and can be put in any place and attached to saw Mills, Grist Mills, and machinery of all kinds, with LESS EXPENSE than any wheel in use. The water is at the wheel just as fast as the water is drawn off, so that the expense of gearing up is avoided for nearly all purposes.

6th. From the many advantages above stated, we are ready to warrant the Wheel to possess a power equal to the following figures, for each foot fall of water:

6 inch wheel.....	52,100 horse-power.
10½ "	77,700 "
12 "	99,100 "
13½ "	1,31,100 "
15 "	1,55 "
16½ "	2,00,100 "
18 "	2,35,100 "
19 "	2,65,100 "
21 "	3,05,100 "
22 "	3,53,100 "
24 "	4,10,100 "
25 "	4,35,100 "
27 "	5,05,100 "
30 "	6,15,100 "

Wheels of the above sizes made from 450 to 1000 revolutions per minute. When sold, are complete with gate pulleys, and all the fixtures necessary for putting in place in the flume, which can be done with less expense than any other wheel.

The Company have in their employ workmen, who will put them in any place in workmanlike manner, at reasonable rates. The Wheels can be afforded at a less price than any other wheel now in use.

W. B. STURGESS, Sec'y, Troy, N. Y.

CERTIFICATES.

MIDDLETOWN, Ct., Dec. 1, 1858.

DEAR SIR—In answer to your inquiry in relation to the Fairchild Patent Water Wheel that you put into my factory for me, I take great pleasure in stating that it has exceeded my expectations. I put out a Breast Wheel to feet in diameter, 12 inch Buckets, and replaced it with one of "Fairchild's Patent," 13 inch Buckets, and it drives more work with no greater amount of water, and the motion is as steady as that of a steam engine. It has also the advantage of being very much under control.

It operates under a 9 feet head and fall, and carries with equal regularity and steadiness a greater or less amount of machinery, as may be necessary for the manufacturing of fire arms, whereas an increase of machinery upon my old Wheels would materially lessen the speed.

It is without doubt the best Wheel I have ever used, and my experience in Water Wheels extends over a period of 25 years. Any one interested in Water Wheels is convinced it is superior to any. I was ever skeptical if he will take the trouble of calling at my factory and see its performance.

Yours truly, H. N. RICE, Sup't.

EDWARD SAVAGE.

Mr. Savage writes me again under date of Jan. 6th 1859. The Wheel continues to perform entirely well, and I am more and more pleased with it. It has not caused us a moment's delay since you were here.

SHELDON, Franklin Co., Vt., June 29, 1858.

DEAR SIR—I have now been using Wheels in operation at my Machine Shop, which I can recommend to the public with perfect confidence, as possessing all the requisites needful to make a first class Wheel. The Wheel which I am using is twelve inches in diameter. It gives more power, and runs more steadily than those I have used before, which I have here-tofore used, requiring less water under the same head and fall.

H. CARLISLE.

Many other testimonials from heavy eastern manufactories may be seen at my office, where the public are invited to call and examine this wheel, and where they will at any time find one on hand to put in operation. As this excellent wheel is now running the Planing Mill and other Machinery necessary for the manufacture of Sash, Doors and Blinds at my factory, corner of W. Y. King, Esq., (State Dam) Jefferson St., where any and all are invited to call and examine it under the above named tests, and a number of times per minute. For further particulars please address

G. W. F. BOWMAN, Agent

Per Sec'y for all Wheels.

At Messrs. Gaiser, Warner, Chalmers & Fraser's, former West Washington street, Chicago.

P. O. Box 1276. aug31d12w-w6m

THE BAY STATE

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

IS NOW FULLY PREPARED TO MANufacture—

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

Saw Mill Irons of all descriptions, Flour Mill Gearing, Shafting, &c., &c., in short,

Iron Work of all Descriptions.

At short notice and low prices. Iron and Brass Castings. JOBBING of all descriptions made to order with despatch. Orders solicited.

WM. GOODNOW, Agent.

mar26'59dly

Steamers.

FOR PORT WASHINGTON,

Sheboygan, Manitowoc & Two Rivers.

THE STEAMR GAZELLE, Capt. T. G. Butlin, will make regular trips to above ports, leaving our dock morning at 8 o'clock.

JOHNSON & OLMSTED, Agents.

apr8102dtf

For Chicago and Intermediate Ports

THE FAVORITE STEAMER Traveller, Capt. B. Sweeney will leave our Dock for above ports every evening (except Saturday) at 5 o'clock, making close connections with the morning trains from the east taken at low rates.

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apr2310dtf

FOR SAINT PAUL.

—THE—

SPLENDID STEAMER MILWAUKEE,

CAPTAIN S. HEWITT,

WILL LEAVE PRAIRIE DU CHIEN FOR ST. PAUL

And Intermediate Ports, as follows:

Tuesday.....	August 16	Saturday.....	Sept. 10
Sunday.....	" 21	Thursday.....	" 15
Friday.....	" 26	Tuesday.....	" 20
Wednesday.....	" 31	Sunday.....	" 25
Monday.....	Sept. 5	Friday.....	" 30

The MILWAUKEE is a commodious and specially furnished boat, offering all the conveniences that can be presented to the traveling public. aug 6-618dtm

Chicago, Milwaukee & Lake Superior

1859. LINE. 1859.

STEAMER LADY ELGIN, S. WILSON, Com'r, John J. Taylor, Clerk, Fred. Rice, Steward,

LEAVES CHICAGO, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Monday.....	May 30	Friday.....	Aug. 12
Wednesday.....	" 1	Wednesday.....	" 17
Monday.....	" 6	Saturday.....	Sept. 3
Friday.....	July 1	Friday.....	" 9
Monday.....	" 4	Wednesday.....	" 14
Friday.....	" 22	Friday.....	Oct. 7
Monday.....	Aug. 1	Wednesday.....	" 19
Monday.....	" 8	Friday.....	" 21

LEAVES MILWAUKEE, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Tuesday.....	May 31	Saturday.....	Aug. 13
Thursday.....	June 2	Thursday.....	" 18
Tuesday.....	" 21	Tuesday.....	Sept. 6
Saturday.....	July 2	Saturday.....	" 10
Tuesday.....	" 12	Tuesday.....	" 27
Saturday.....	" 23	Saturday.....	Oct. 8
Tuesday.....	Aug. 2	Saturday.....	" 20
Tuesday.....	" 16	Sunday.....	" 23

LEAVES MACKINAC, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

Wednesday.....	June 1	Sunday.....	Aug. 14
Friday.....	" 10	Friday.....	" 19
Wednesday.....	" 22	Wednesday.....	Sept. 7
Sunday.....	July 3	Sunday.....	" 18
Wednesday.....	" 13	Wednesday.....	" 28
Sunday.....	" 24	Sunday.....	Oct. 9
Wednesday.....	Aug. 3	Friday.....	" 21
Wednesday.....	" 17	Sunday.....	" 30

BUSHMAN & CO., Agents,

Warehouse and Docks, foot of Erie st., north side new harbor.

STEAM TO GLASGOW.

LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN

AND LONDONDERRY.

WITHOUT DELAY FOR THIRTY DOLLARS.

RETURN TICKETS GOOD for six months, to either of above places for $60.

FROM NEW YORK.

GLASGOW, Thomson, Saturday, 19th March, 12 M.
KEDAR, Cumming, Wednesday, 13th April, 12 M.
GLASGOW, Thomson, Saturday, 14th May, 12 M.

FROM GLASGOW.

EDINBURGH, Cumming, Saturday, 26th March.
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, 20th April.
MIDNBURG, Cumming, Saturday, 7th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FROM GLASGOW.	FROM NEW YORK.
First Class, 16 guineas.	First Class, - - - $75
Steerage found with cook, Steerage found with	
ed provisions, - - -	cooked provisions, 30
Children under 12 years of age, half fare; Infants	
to Steerage, free.	
Return tickets available within six months, by any	
steamer of this line—	
First Class, - - - - - - - - - -	$120
Third Class, - - - - - - - - - -	60

An experienced surgeon attached to each steamship.

For passage, apply to

ROBERT CRAIG,
16 Broadway, New York.
Or to J. RIGBY,
West Water St., Milwaukee

aug31d6w

Railroads.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & LAKE SHORE R. R.

1859. 1859.

SEASON ARRANGEMENT.

TAKES EFFECT ON AND AFTER APRIL 3RD.

Great Through Route to New York,

TOLEDO, CLEVELAND, PITTSBURG, Harrisburgh, Wheeling, Syracuse, Troy, Burlington, Detroit, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Albany, Rutland, Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Springfield, Worcester, Portland, Quebec and to all points in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England states.

6:00 A. M.—Mail and Accommodation, via old Michigan Road, daily, (Sunday excepted,) reaching Toledo at 4:25 P. M., connecting at Adrian with train reaching Detroit at 7:40 P. M., connecting with trains on Great Western R. R. line.

8:00 A. M.—New York Express (daily, except Sundays) via Golden Arrow Line, reach Toledo 8:35 P. M., and Detroit direct, at 7:45, in time to connect with trains on Great Western R. R. eastward, and all points interior in Canada.

5:00 P. M.—New York and Boston Express, (Daily, Saturdays excepted,) Via old Michigan Road, reaches Toledo at 5 A. M., and Detroit 10:35, connecting with 1:30 P. M. train on Great Western R. R.

Connection made at Clyde and Monroeville for all points interior in southern and Middle States. Direct connections made at Cleveland with trains for Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Baltimore, making as quick time as any other route.

WOODRUFF'S PATENT SLEEPING CARS accompany all Night Trains on this route to New York and Boston.

All Trains for Summer are newly fitted with Ventilators and dusters.

Tickets can be had at all ticker offices in the West and at the Company's Office under the Revere House, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Depot. GEO. M. GRAY, General Ticket Agent.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt.

CITY OF BUFFALO, A. D. PERRIN, Commr., and WESTERN METROPOLIS, W. M. Pease, Comm'r, form an Evening Line between Cleveland and Buffalo.

One of the above magnificent boats will leave the C & A Railroad Dock, Cleveland, every evening from (as a vessel can) at 8 o'clock, or on the arrival of the Cleveland Express Train from Toledo, in connection at Buffalo with the morning trains on the New York Central and Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R. for Niagara Falls, Rochester, Albany, Troy, Utica, Albany, Corning, Elmira, Oswego, New York and Boston.

It is unnecessary to speak elaborately of the above boats, being already well known to the traveling public as all respects First Class, Commodious and safe.

This route forms a summer trip to New York or any point east, at a small additional expense.

Baggage checked through.

Through tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the West, and at the general office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, and at the Depot, foot of Lake St.

H. N. RICE, Sup't.

H. J. SPALDING, Gen. Pass Agent. jan18

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD

OF CANADA.

A DELIGHTFUL AND ROMANTIC route from the West to Boston, New York, and the Eastern States, via. the Michigan Central, Great Western, Ogdensburgh and Vermont Railroads.

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD OF CANADA.

Passengers by this route have an opportunity of visiting some of the finest and most wonderful scenery in the world, including Toronto